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ABSTRACT

The document presents the 1978 annual report on child abuse as required by Pennsylvania's Child Protective Services Law of 1975 (Act 124). Following answers to 11 common questions, an introductory section examines the nature and scope of the problem and Pennsylvania's response in Act 124. The Department of Public Welfare activities are reported for the Office of Children and Youth, ChildLine and Abuse Registry, Regional Offices, and Public Education. The next section describes the establishment of the Child Protective Services and reports on the following services available through Child Protective Services: multidiciplinary teams, instruction in education for parenthood, self help groups, emergency services, protective and prevential social counseling, emergency medical services, and education and training. Final sections address funding, legislative oversight, and recommendations for changes in Act 124. The section on statistical analysis includes tables on such aspects as the reporting of suspected child abuse, the results of investigations, and injuries sustained due to abuse. Three appendixes include forms used by the Office of Children and Youth, a directory of regional offices and county children and youth agencies, and a selected bibliography. (DB)

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child abuse

1978 report

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
HARRISBURG

THE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE NUMBER
(717) 787-2600/3600

The Honorable Dick Thornburgh
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Governor Thornburgh:

In compliance with the Child Protective Services Law of 1975 (Act No. 124), I am submitting the 1978 Child Abuse Report.

Child abuse is a serious social problem in Pennsylvania. The victims are children; the effects are felt by many others in the Commonwealth. The total cost exceeds the expenses of incarceration and institutionalization that may result from the violence that children endure. It also includes the cost to us all of cost productivity and unmet potential of our youth.

The high incidence of substantiated abuse over the past three years continued in 1978. Last year under Act No. 124, 4,586 children were found to be abused, a 1.9% increase over 1977. Even more alarming is that at least 38 children died due to abuse in 1978, and 81.0% increase over 1977. Also, during 1978, 964 children were taken into protective custody as a result of completed investigations; 89% of these children required placement outside of their homes.

The county children and youth agencies are to be commended for their increased efforts in 1978 to improve services. However, the increased number of abused children demonstrates the need for more effective and innovative rehabilitative services and a greater commitment to the total program at both the state and county levels.

This report highlights some serious problems that exist in Act No. 124, and includes recommended amendments that will strengthen the existing statute. In view of the recently released report on the administration of Act No. 124 prepared by the Joint State Government Commission and the recommendations included in this report, it is clear that much needs to be done in the coming year. We hope that the end result will be an even stronger statute protecting the rights of children and their parents. It is also our hope that in this "International Year of the Child" we can all work together to curb the serious problem of child abuse in Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,

Helen B. O'Bannon

Helen B. O'Bannon

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The 1978 Child Abuse Report
Prepared By
Office of Children & Youth
Bureau of Public Education
Office of Systems Development
Department of Public Welfare

What's wrong?

If it's child abuse, call ChildLine: 800-932-0313

Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare **PWPE-39**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

– What is considered child abuse in Pennsylvania?

An abused child is defined under Pennsylvania law as "a child under 18 years of age who exhibits evidence of serious physical or mental injury not explained by the available medical history as being accidental". An abused child is also one who is sexually abused or seriously physically neglected. To be considered abuse, the serious physical neglect must result in a serious physical condition or injury. Also, it is important to know that in Pennsylvania, the child abuse law applies only to injury, abuse or neglect that has been "caused by the acts or omissions of the child's parents or by a person responsible for the child's welfare".

– What can I do if I suspect a child is abused?

If you have reasonable cause to suspect and an honest belief that a child is abused report your information to a county children and youth agency (see Appendix B) or phone the ChildLine (toll-free in Pennsylvania 800-932-0313 or if calling from out of the State, toll 717-783-8744). Persons required by law to report must call the ChildLine.

Persons required to report suspected child abuse are "any persons who, in the course of their employment, occupation or practice of their profession, come into contact with children." Such persons include, but are not limited to, physicians, school personnel, social service workers, mental health professionals and law enforcement officials.

– Do I have any legal protection when I report a suspected case of child abuse?

Yes. Persons who report in good faith are granted immunity from civil and criminal liability.

– What is good faith?

It is an honest belief that a child is being abused.

– How sure must I be before I report?

There is no rule. If there is a serious doubt, resolve that doubt in favor of the child and report.

– Must I identify myself when I report?

No, but it would be better if you did. By law, your name may not be released and by having your name a protective service worker can get back to you for more information if needed.

– Is corporal punishment child abuse?

It depends. Every case must be decided individually. The major factors to consider are the nature, extent, and seriousness of the injuries.

– Do abusive parents hate their children?

No. Most abusive parents love their children, but in times of crisis they strike out at what is closest.

– Can abusive parents learn to cope with their problems and can children be safely returned home?

Yes. If parents receive the right kind of support and treatment, they can learn to cope with stress and their children can be left safely in their care.

– Does jailing abusing parents help solve the problem?

Usually not. It satisfies society's need to punish and protects the child only temporarily. Imprisonment does not provide treatment or services. It does not help the parent to deal with stress and work through personal problems. In a few cases (the ones you read and hear in the press) criminal action is appropriate and necessary.

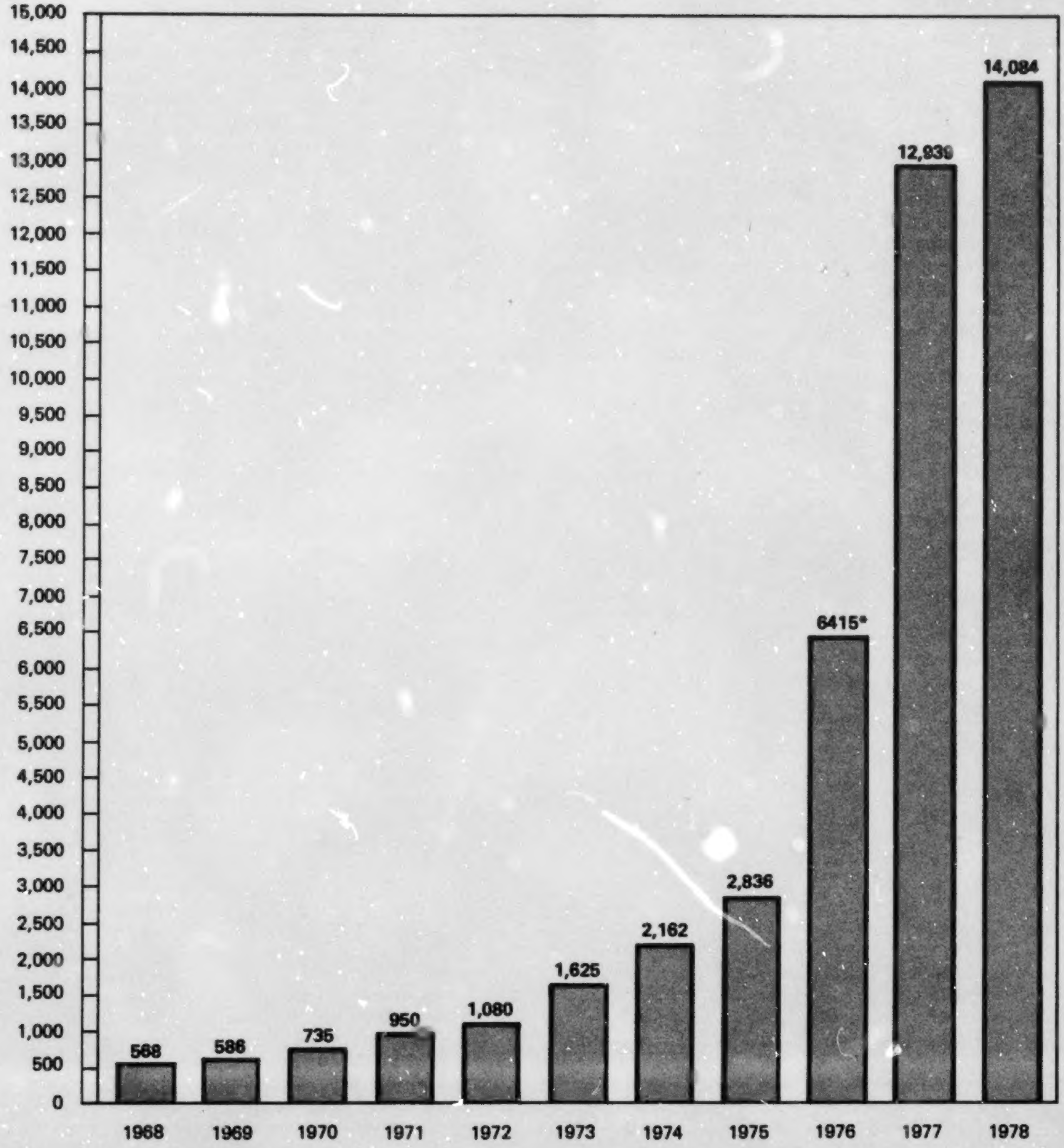
– Where can I obtain a copy of Pennsylvania's Child Protective Services Law?

By calling ChildLine or your county Children & Youth office.

FIGURE I

REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE – STATEWIDE

1968 - 1978



**First full year under Act No. 124*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Child Protective Services Law (Act 124) enacted on November 26, 1975 requires the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare to prepare and submit an annual report on child abuse to the Governor, Legislators and each county children and youth agency by April 15 of each year.

This third annual report covers the period of January 1 through December 31, 1978. Included in this report are:

- a statistical analysis of the reports of suspected child abuse made to the Department,
- a report on the continued implementation of the Act,
- cost to the Commonwealth,
- services offered/provided by the county children and youth agencies under the Act,
- activities of the Department during the second year of operation, and
- recommendations for amendments to the Act to strengthen services to abused children and their parents.

A summary of Act 124 is contained in the 1977 annual report. Persons desiring a copy of the 1977 report should write to the Bureau of Public Education, Department of Public Welfare, Room 313 Health and Welfare Building, P.O. Box 2675, Harrisburg, PA, 17120; or, for single copies, call ChildLine, toll-free 800-932-0313.

The 1978 child abuse report was prepared by staff from the Office of Children and Youth, Bureau of Public Education, and the office of Systems Development.

II. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The true incidence of child abuse and neglect in the U. S. is yet to be fully documented. There is a vast inconsistency in the use of statistics to describe the problem and its magnitude. Accurate figures are difficult to obtain due to such factors as:

- variation in definitions of abuse and neglect among the states and those required to report;
- an unwillingness of persons to report suspected cases to authorities or otherwise become involved; and
- variation in data collection methods.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, after analyzing the data contained in various studies and other available data, estimates that if comprehensive reporting existed in all states there would be as many as a million reports of abused and neglected children each year: approximately 200,000 abused and 800,000 neglected. They also estimate that 2,000 children die each year from child abuse and neglect related injuries.

The National Center through a contract with the American Humane Association conducts a National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. Pennsylvania does not participate in this study. The most recent study was completed for the year 1976. Some highlights from this study, which have policy implications, are as follows:

- "There has been some question about the mandatory reporting of neglect. Yet our data indicates not only that child neglect is the major problem confronting child protective services, but also that the severity of impact on the child in terms of medical consequences is almost as great for neglect as for abuse."
- "The data point to the need for more support services, especially day care and homemaker services, to families who have neglect and abuse problems. Since so many children remain at home and relatively few cases are adjudicated, greater emphasis must be applied to providing support services to families."
- "Special attention is warranted for the selection and training of social workers who are responsible for case management and counseling services to families and children."
- "The data indicate only about half of the reports were validated. Even though this could represent an understatement, it suggests the need to increase public awareness of what constitutes neglect or abuse rather than continue to simply stress the importance of reporting. There is also a need for more specialized intake services to facilitate appropriate referral, interpretation of agency policy, and case acceptance guidelines which minimize the load of inappropriate cases being investigated by field workers."
- "The 1976 data clearly indicate that the victims of child abuse and neglect are older as well as younger children. The need to adjust the services' response to accommodate the special problems associated with older children is now recognized and supported by these data. It is still abundantly clear, however, that the severity of the impact of abuse and neglect is greater on the very young child."

In view of these findings, certain observations can be made for the Pennsylvania situation.

1. The Pennsylvania Child Protective Service law does not cover the total spectrum of protective services, but rather limits findings of abuse to those cases that result in serious physical injury and sexual abuse. (For this reason Pennsylvania is not eligible for funding under the Federal Statute.) The finding that child neglect has almost as great an impact on a child as abuse needs to be evaluated in view of Pennsylvania's double standards for protective services.
2. The need for more support services is very much in evidence in Pennsylvania. Since only eight to ten percent of abused children in Pennsylvania are removed from their homes, the need for in-home services is evident. Because of the large volume of new reports, many protective service agencies are hard pressed to provide timely and adequate investigations, much less to provide follow-up services. Purchase of services from other community agencies is an answer, if funds are available.
3. The training and retention of staff in protective services are also a problem in Pennsylvania. A recent study showed that the average length of time a worker remained in protective services employment in Pennsylvania was 18 months. Training in case management is needed by line and management level staff.
4. The need for increased public awareness of what constitutes child abuse in Pennsylvania is evident. Currently, Pennsylvania has two sets of standards

for protective services for children: those resulting from enactment of the Child Protective Services Act (No. 124) of 1975 and those governing general child neglect covered by the Public Welfare Code and Act 333. Clarifying the different types of abuse and neglect can help to reduce the number of inappropriate reports received by ChildLine, which, by law, must be investigated as reports of suspected child abuse (Act 124) rather than general neglect, and which account for the large number of "unfounded" reports (65-70 percent) made each year in Pennsylvania.

5. The need to adjust services to the special problems associated with certain age groups also exists in Pennsylvania. This is especially true with the sexually-abused teenager.

In spite of the many needs that currently exist with protective services in Pennsylvania, we have come a long way since the first recognized case of child abuse was handled under a "cruelty to animal" statute in New York in the 1870's. The nature of child abuse and its dynamics have been more clearly defined and we now have moved from identifying the problem to treating it.

For example, it has been determined that child abusers are not monsters. They are usually ordinary people caught in life situations beyond their control. They have problems in coping with stress and this prevents them from dealing with their personal problems effectively. They often are people who feel isolated and are unable to reach out and ask for help. In some cases, they were abused as children themselves, and because this is the only kind of parenting they have known, they repeat it with their own children.

Abusers are victims just as their children are. With adequate rehabilitative services, at least 80 per cent can be helped in learning to cope with their problems and become capable parents. They need help, not punishment. It is a sad irony that the vast majority of abusers genuinely love their children. They simply lack the resources to cope effectively with their surroundings.

Why does child abuse happen? There are no easy answers. Recent studies show a correlation between such economic factors in our country as the rate of unemployment and inflaction and the rate of child abuse. In addition to those external factors, there are personal and social considerations. It is generally found that child abuse is most likely to occur when:

1. An adult has the potential to abuse. (The person has been abused as a child, isolated from friends, doesn't like himself/herself, has unmet emotional needs, lacks emotional support and/or views the child with unrealistic expectations.)

2. He/she views the child as "special" or different. (The person receives the child as set apart from other children, the child is a result of an unwanted pregnancy, the child has a birth defect, etc.)

3. There is a crisis or series of crises. (It doesn't have to be a major crisis. An argument, a broken clothes washer – almost anything can trigger an abusive incident.)

A combination of these factors, plus the fact that the child is nearby and usually unable to protect himself/herself, can result in abuse. Children seldom trigger the abuse. They are the victims of problems which are not necessarily related to them at all.

III. CHILD ABUSE: SOCIETY'S PROBLEM—PENNSYLVANIA'S RESPONSE

(*By State Senator Michael A. O'Pake)

Child abuse is a "hurt" for all mankind, and an embarrassment to an enlightened society. Children from all social and economic classes are its victims, with abuse and maltreatment of children transcending class, sex, race and national origin.

In 1974 there were almost 2,200 cases of child abuse sufficiently serious to be reported in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The 1974 figure of reported cases represented a 3% increase over that of 1973. How many more went unreported we will never really know. A recent survey indicates, however, that 85% of a sample of juvenile delinquents studied were the victims of child abuse before they were six years old.

In an attempt to curb what appears to be an epidemic of child abuse, I introduced Senate Bill 25 early in the legislative session in January 1975. The bill was a comprehensive proposal, re-drafted after the Governor's veto of an earlier child abuse bill, Senate Bill 1166, and attempted to present a coordinated attack on the problem. In an effort to satisfy the Governor's objections to Senate Bill 1166, Senate Bill 25 underwent five legislative drafts before reaching its final form. Those various drafts also incorporated changes proposed by a number of concerned interest groups. The bill was unanimously passed by the Senate on April 28, 1975 (45 - 0), and then overwhelmingly passed by the House (169 - 22) on October 15, 1975. Finally, on November 26, 1975, the Governor signed Senate Bill 25 into law.

Pennsylvania's prior child abuse law was enacted in 1967. This act merely required doctors, school nurses, and teachers to report suspected cases of abuse to county child welfare agencies. Since the enactment of the prior law, through 1975 almost 10,000 cases of child abuse were sufficiently serious to be reported in the Commonwealth. During 1968, the first full year of the newly required reporting, there were only 568 cases. And although the number escalated in the next few years, most experts felt that this was only the "tip of the iceberg." Equally disturbing, caseworkers reported that cases taken to court were being dismissed for lack of witnesses and admissible evidence.

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* *State Senator Michael A. O'Pake represents the 11th Senatorial District which covers Berks County. Senator O'Pake was the first chairman of the Senate Committee of Aging and Youth and he currently serves as a member of that committee. Currently he is the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and serves as a member on six other committees. Senator O'Pake was the prime sponsor of Pennsylvania's current Child Protective Services legislation, Act No. 124.*

In an attempt to modernize and re-orient the former law, Act No. 124 was designed as a comprehensive vehicle to detect and report child abuse so as to prevent it from recurring. Abused children are in urgent need of an effective child protection service to prevent them from suffering further injury and impairment; child abuse is a recurring thing. Many child-abusing adults were abused when they were themselves children. It was the purpose of this act to encourage more complete reporting of suspected child abuse cases, to establish in each county a professional, multi-service team of personnel capable of investigating such reports swiftly and competently, to provide rehabilitative services for parents rather than punitive and ineffective redress, and to preserve and stabilize the family life wherever possible, while providing immediate protection for the child.

The prior law was a weak reporting statue with no uniform definition of child abuse and no safeguards protecting the data being stored in the central registry. The 67 different county agencies were operating independently and with varying degrees of success. Too often cases of child abuse were not detected until it was too late, and they made the news as death statistics. Even with evidence of abuse, caseworkers and judges were frustrated by the technicalities in the law which seemed to ignore the fact that children have rights too.

Act No. 124 provides the following:

1. Defines an abused child as "... a child under 18 years of age who exhibits evidence of serious physical or mental injury not explained by the available medical history as being accidental, sexual abuse, or serious physical neglect, if the injury, abuse or neglect has been caused by the acts or omissions of the child's parents or by a person responsible for the child's welfare provided, however, no child shall be deemed to be physically or mentally abused solely on the grounds of environmental factors which are beyond the control of the person responsible for the child's welfare such as inadequate housing, furnishings, income, clothing and medical care."
2. A statewide toll-free telephone hotline, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week to make reporting easier.
3. Expansion of the categories of the person required by law to report cases.
4. Immunity from civil and criminal liability for any person who acts in good faith in reporting suspected child abuse.
5. A modification of the rules of evidence in Juvenile Court to take into account the realities of child abuse.
6. A temporary protective custody provision to protect children in emergency situations.
7. Mandated rehabilitative services and child protective services in each county.
8. Establishment of a "pending complaint file" of child abuse reports under investigation; and a "statewide central register" which shall consist of "founded" and "indicated" reports.
9. Strict regulations and procedures concerning the confidentiality of records.

The protective custody provision permits a child to be taken into temporary custody only by an examining physician or by a director of a medical facility for a period not longer than 24 hours when necessary to protect the child's life or health. This section also requires that such limited protective custody take place in a medical facility or other appropriate facility approved by the Department of Public Welfare. In no case may the protective custody be maintained longer than 72 hours without a detention hearing before a Juvenile Court Judge, who will decide what the child's welfare requires.

The record-keeping duties of the Department play a very vital role in combatting the problem of child abuse. If persons suspect a possible case of abuse, they may call a report in to the ChildLine or to the Child Protective Service (CPS) office in their county. Thereafter the initial report is recorded in a "pending complaint file" and such information is not accessible except for the official duties of the designated employees of the Department of Public Welfare and subjects of reports, upon written request. Then, only upon a follow-up investigation and determination by the Child Protective Service that the report is "founded" or "indicated", the report is entered into the Central Register. This provision is designed to deter hospital-skipping (frequently used by abusers to avoid detection), to aid physicians in identifying prior patterns of abuse, and to provide a monitoring function to ensure that the local child protective agency is promptly investigating reports and providing necessary services to the child and parents.

Detailed regulations of the statewide register and pending complaint file are aimed at preserving the privacy of the persons involved, while at the same time maximizing the program's function to determine incidences and patterns of abuse. The following safeguards are built into the statute to protect such confidential information:

- Access to the central register limited to the CPS and only upon positive identification by the Department.
- Immediate expungement of all "unfounded" reports.
- Procedures permitting the subjects of reports to have their report amended, sealed or expunged.
- Complete expungement of initial reports which are not determined to be indicated or founded within 60 days of receipt.
- Restrictive limitations on the information to be contained in the pending complaint file and central register.

A major new emphasis in Act 124 is in the area of rehabilitative services. So often complaints are heard, "Why should we report these cases; nothing happens anyway." Act No. 124 mandates a Child Protective Service in each county which shall utilize multi-disciplinary teams, counseling, emergency caretaker services, parenting education and other supportive services needed by the child and family. Other states have first legislated an improved reporting and detection system, and later have provided for the follow-up social services. In Pennsylvania, Act No. 124 attempts to do both in one comprehensive piece of legislation.

Some concern has been expressed about the rules of evidence section in Act No. 124. To those who argue that there are constitutional problems, I urge a review of the New York court decisions which have all upheld the constitututionality of a similar provision in the New York law.

The controversial section is designed to permit a Juvenile Court Judge to take into account the realities of child abuse in Juvenile Court proceedings. Since the majority of child abuse cases occur within the privacy of the home, it is very difficult for the prosecutor to sustain the burden of proving non-accidental injuries to a child as abuse. Because of the lack of witnesses, many cases were summarily dismissed in Juvenile Court, under the old statute, only to later reappear at a hospital with greater inflicted harm. Act No. 124 includes provisions to take into account the reality of the secrecy of the infliction of child abuse. When the physical evidence has shown that the serious physical neglect or injury is not explained by available medical history as being accidental in nature, the person alleging an accident has the responsibility of satisfying the Juvenile Court Judge that it was an accident rather than abuse. This slight modification applies only in Juvenile Court, where the welfare of the child is supposed to be the only issue. It would not apply in any subsequent criminal proceeding, should a district attorney decide the facts warrant criminal prosecution. Many Juvenile Court Judges have strongly supported this change in the Juvenile Court proceeding.

Act No. 124 had one last provision: that the Legislature exercise an oversight review after the statute has been in effect for at least one year. That review was completed by staff on the Joint State Government Commission, and their report with recommendations will be closely analyzed by legislators with a view to correcting those features of the statute which may be proving unworkable, or in need of revision. Hopefully, with necessary changes, proper implementation and sensitive application, Act No. 124 will achieve the goals of protection and rehabilitation in response to the cries of thousands of helpless children.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

A. OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The concept of one office working to assure the provision of social services to dependent and delinquent children became a reality in 1978 with the hiring of a new Commissioner for the Office of Children and Youth, and the relocation of its three bureaus (previously separate locations) under one roof at 1514 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The three bureaus were the Bureau of Child Welfare, the Bureau of Youth Services, and the Bureau of Child Development. An administrative unit was incorporated into the Office to provide the necessary support services.

In keeping with the language and intent of Act No. 148, the roles and names of the Bureau of Child Welfare and the Bureau of Youth Services were changed. The Bureau of Child Welfare was renamed the Bureau of State Supervised Programs. The role of this Bureau centers around those programs over which the State has supervisory responsibility. In the past, the Bureau of Child Welfare carried responsibility for programs dealing primarily with dependent children. The Bureau of State Supervised Programs now provides program planning, and monitoring for all children and youth regardless of whether the child needs child welfare or probation office services.

The Bureau of Youth Services has been renamed the Bureau of State-Operated Programs and the Bureau Director is responsible for those programs operated by the state that provide services directly to a client population. These include supervising the following programs: ChildLine, Interstate Placements, Intercounty Adoptions, Pennsylvania Adoption Cooperative Efforts, Youth Development Centers and Youth Forestry Camps.

The Director of Protective Service Programs in the Office of Children and Youth relates to both Bureau Directors in implementing Act No. 124, as ChildLine is a State-operated program and the other responsibilities fall under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of State-Supervised Programs.

The Bureau of State Supervised Programs did the following in 1978 in discharging its duties under Act No. 124:

1. Initiated and assisted in consultation and educational activities for mandated and nonmandated reporters and for agency and regional office staffs. Staff from the Bureau provided speakers for 15 professional seminars and four workshops.
2. Responded to requests from subjects of reports to amend, seal or expunge the report in which they were named as the perpetrator because they felt the report was inaccurate or was being maintained in a manner that was inconsistent with Act No. 124.
3. Continued to assist in coordinating Title XX contracts to enable counties to receive Federal funds to offset the cost of Act No. 124.
4. Cosponsored, with The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, a two day conference on the concept and use of multidisciplinary teams in the identification and treatment of abused children and their parents. Funding, in part, was made possible through a grant from Region III of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974. Two national experts keynoted the conference. Workshops were led by staff from various multidisciplinary teams in Pennsylvania who presented their experiences in developing and utilizing the multidisciplinary team approach. The State Level Multidisciplinary Team met several times during 1978 to review the Bureau's progress and offer suggestions and recommendations for program improvements. The Team also received a presentation from the Chairman of Virginia's State Level Multidisciplinary Team.
5. Reviewed all of the counties' annual plans and estimated budgets. Included in this overall review was a careful review of the "Local Plans" which were separate and identifiable parts of the total County Children and Youth Annual Plans.
6. Submitted, after consultation with the Pennsylvania Association of County Child Welfare Administrator's Task Force on Child Abuse and Pennsylvania Community Legal Services, proposed amendments to Act No. 124 to the Joint State Government Commission.
7. A staff member of the Bureau continues to be the state liaison with the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. One of the major roles of this person is

to serve on the steering committee for the Region III Resource Center of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Resource Center is under contract to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to provide training and technical assistance to the states in Region III, which includes Pennsylvania.

8. The Bureau, with staff assistance from ChildLine and financial assistance from the federal grant, purchased more than $5,000 worth of new films dealing with child abuse and neglect. Several new posters were designed and made available with the assistance of staff from ChildLine and the Bureau of Public Education. A "Primer of Child Abuse" was written and published in the Fall 1978 issued of "The Challenge", the Department's official bi-monthly publication. The "Primer" was designed to be reprinted as a separate informational booklet and it is now available for distribution.

B. CHILDLINE AND ABUSE REGISTRY

Administrative Structure

ChildLine performs those duties assigned to it by Section 14 of Act No. 124. It is staffed by 11 telephone counselors, two supervisors, three clerical persons and the administrator. Three daily shifts provide around-the-clock telephone coverage seven days a week.

Telephone System

ChildLine's telephone system includes three incoming toll-free lines available to anyone in the State to report suspected child abuse, day or night, weekdays, weekends or holidays. These lines are activated by calling the appropriate access code plus 800-932-0313. Out-of-state callers cannot use the toll-free lines but can call 717-783-8744. Each toll-free line is answered directly by a telephone counselor. In addition to the toll-free lines, there are four outgoing Wide Area Telephone System (WATS) lines used to make child abuse referrals to county children and youth agencies and for administrative purposes. The telephone system includes a conference connection allowing ChildLine personnel to talk to two persons simultaneously. The conference lines are used in emergency situations or when it is advantageous to have the caller speak immediately with two persons on the same connection.

Pending Complaint File Section

The Pending Complaint File Section contains only the reports of suspected child abuse under investigation by Child Protective Service Units. Upon receipt of such a report from either a mandated or non-mandated source, the ChildLine worker processes the report for entry into the Pending Complaint File.

Only the following information is kept in the Pending Complaint File: name of the subject(s) of the report; date(s), nature and extent of the alleged instances of suspected child abuse; home address of the subject(s) of the report; age of the children suspected of being abused; locality in which the suspected abuse occurred; and progress of any legal proceedings brought on the basis of a report of suspected child abuse.

When the county Child Protective Service Unit forwards the results of the investigation, the report is removed from the Pending Complaint File and processed according to the status of the evaluation. Reports not received within 60 days are removed and expunged as "unfounded."

Central Register Section

The Central Register Section contains reports of child abuse which, after investigation, were determined to be either "founded" or "indicated."

The information contained in the Central Register is identical to that kept in the Pending Complaint File and, in addition, includes the status of the evaluation.

A Child Protective Service worker may use the ChildLine for determining the existence of a "founded" or "indicated" report on his/her behalf or on behalf of a physician when either has a child before him/her suspected of being abused. ChildLine, through the use of a master file card system, has the capability of determining the existence of a prior registered report by either the child's, parent's, or perpetrator's name.

The amount of information that can be released from the Central Register is limited by law. Information is released only after the Child Protective Service worker has been properly identified and has a legitimate need for such information.

The Central Register is maintained as a manual filing system. During 1978, the names of 398 children were expunged from the Central Register as they turned age 18. Of this total, 374 were "indicated" reports and 24 were "founded" reports. In addition, 239 records were expunged from the Central Register during 1978 because of a change in the initial finding as reported by the various Child Protective Service agencies. As of December 31, 1978, the names of approximately 11,500 children were on file in the Central Register.

Reporting Procedures

If a report of suspected abuse is received initially at ChildLine, the worker secures as much information as possible from the caller. The Central Register is checked for prior reports, a case number is assigned, and the Child Protective Service Unit is immediately informed, both orally and in writing, of all known information.

All reports initially received by the Child Protective Service Unit and relayed to ChildLine are subjected to the same procedures as if received by ChildLine initially.

When the suspected abuse has been committed by an agency or any of its agents or employees, the report is referred to the DPW Regional Office staff for investigation.

Case Monitoring

On a daily basis, ChildLine staff monitor the reports in the Pending Complaint File to determine if they were received within the 30-and-60 day time periods prescribed by law. The Regional Office staff are notified when reports are not received within 30 days. Those reports not received within 60 days are destroyed as "unfounded."

Confidentiality

All reports and report summaries at ChildLine are confidential by law and may be made available only to the following persons:

1. The Child Protective Service Unit in the course of official duty.

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2. A physician or the director of a hospital or medical institution where the child suspected of being abused, being examined or treated.
3. A guardian-at-litem.
4. The Secretary of Public Welfare.
5. Deputy Secretary for Social Services, DPW.
6. Commissioner of the Office of Children and Youth, DPW.
7. ChildLine staff.

*8. Director, Bureau of Child Welfare, DPW.

**9. Child Welfare staff in DPW regional offices.

10. Court, pursuant to a court order.
11. The subject of a report upon written request.
12. Any person, agency, or institution upon written consent of all subjects of the report.

WILLFUL RELEASE OF SUCH INFORMATION, OTHER THAN TO THE ABOVE, CONSTITUTES GROUNDS FOR SEVERE DISCIPLINARY ACTION UP TO AND INCLUDING DISMISSAL.

ChildLine's premises are secured so that only duly authorized staff may gain admission.

Research File of Non-Identifiable Information

This file contains non-identifiable information on all reports processed at ChildLine. The information is maintained to conduct studies of the data. The following is included in this file on all reports:

- the date(s), nature and extent of alleged instances of abuse;
- the locality at which the suspected abuse occurred;
- the status of the report, and
- the result of any legal proceeding brought on the basis of the report of suspected child abuse, omitting names and addresses.

Notifications

ChildLine notifies the county Child Protective Service Unit and all subjects of the report of any expunging of reports when (1) a report is unfounded; (2) there is a formal change in the report by an order of the Secretary of Public Welfare; (3) the subject child reaches his/her 18th birthday–all subjects of the report receive expunction notification letters on "indicated" reports. Only the child receives a notification letter on "founded" reports while all other subjects remain on file in the Central Register.

REQUIRED EXPUNCTION OF INFORMATION IS ACCOMPLISHED BY USE OF A PAPER SHREDDER. EXPUNGED INFORMATION CANNOT BE RETRIEVED BY ANY MEANS.

Audits by the Justice Department

To ensure that ChildLine is performing according to the mandates of the Act, the State Attorney General is mandated to conduct an audit of the Central Register and Pending Complaint File at least every three months. Five such audits were performed during 1978.

Other Services

The ChildLine program also provides services beyond those mandated by Act 124. Being a 24 hour toll-free hotline, easily accessible to the general public, many calls are received which do not result in the filing of a report of suspected child abuse. These primarily involve information, referral, and counseling, with emphasis on referring the caller to a local resource.

Public awareness of the ChildLine has increased the number of such calls from 2,164 in 1977 to 6,721 in 1978, a 210% increase. The majority (88.6%) were received from individuals with no agency affiliation. These and other sources are categorized as follows:

Individual	5,955	(88.6%)
Educational	152	(2.3%)
Public Social Service Agency	241	(3.6%)
Private Social Service Agency	82	(1.2%)
Law Enforcement Agency	60	(0.9%)
Medical Agency	139	(2.1%)
Other	92	(1.4%)

The nature of these calls is summarized in the following seven categories. (Of the total calls, 9.4% or 633 callers had more than one reason for contacting ChildLine.)

Types of Calls		
Family/Individual Problem	2,673	(36.3%)
Request for Printed Material	1,024	(13.9%)
Complaint re: Agencies or Institutions	98	(1.3%)
Questions re: Law/Regulations/ChildLine	1,402	(19.1%)
Referral - Insufficient Information for Investigation	1,185	(16.1%)
Miscellaneous (prank, opinion, chronic)	339	(4.6%)
Other	633	(8.6%)

The response to these calls is listed in the following five categories. Of the total responses, 86.9% resulted in information, referral, and/or counseling. (756 or 11.2% of the calls were resolved in more than one method.)

Response to Caller		
Information Provided as Requested (Printed and/or Verbal)	3,092	(41.4%)
Counseling Provided	973	(13.0%)
Complaint Referred for Regional Investigation	14	(0.2%)
No Specific Response (Prank, Opinion, Chronic)	980	(13.1%)
Referred to Other Agency/Resource	2,418	(32.3%)

Upon request, ChildLine staff mailed 5,070 items of printed material in 1978 which included copies of Act 124, DPW Regulations, Child Abuse Prevention Kits, Child Abuse Annual Reports, and other related material.

In 1978 2,418 (32.3%) callers were referred to local agencies or resources. A statewide social services directory, updated periodically by ChildLine staff, is available to aid the telephone counselors in referring callers to local resources. Some callers were referred to more than one agency. The following is a breakdown of the types of resources to which they were referred.

Educational	49	(1.8%)
Public Social Services Agency	1,784	(64.5%)
Private Social Services Agency	191	(6.9%)
Law Enforcement Agency	182	(6.6%)
Medical Agency/Institution	47	(1.7%)
Legal	195	(7.1%)
Other	317	(11.5%)

**Recently changed to Children and Youth, State Supervised Programs and State Operated Programs*

***Recently changed to Children and Youth staff*

C. REGIONAL OFFICES

The Department of Public Welfare has four Regional offices located throughout the Commonwealth making them more accessible to the county children and youth agencies and the citizens of Pennsylvania. They are located as follows:

Region	Headquarters
Northeastern	Scranton
Southeastern	Philadelphia
Central	Harrisburg
Western	Pittsburgh

(see Appendix B for complete addresses)

Each regional office handles many facets of the Department of Public Welfare's activities. This section of the report discusses that section of each region having responsibility for Children & Youth services.

The Northeastern Regional Children & Youth office is staffed with one Supervisor and three field representatives who cover a 15 county area totaling 10,011 square miles.

The Southeastern Regional Children & Youth office is staffed by a Regional Director and nine field representatives and includes five counties, with 2,184 square miles, including the city of Philadelphia.

The Central Region Children & Youth office is staffed by a Regional Director and six field representatives for a 24-county area totaling 16,584 square miles.

The Western Region Children & Youth office is staffed with one Director, one Supervisor and four field representatives covering a 23-county area totaling 17,244 square miles.

One of the major responsibilities of the regional Children & Youth offices is to supervise and evaluate services provided by the county children & youth social service agencies. Regional staff also provide technical assistance to other social service agencies and institutions providing mandated Children and Youth services. Interpretation of laws and regulations is provided through the regional offices in order to ensure uniformity among the 67 counties of the Commonwealth.

Other specific duties of regional staff regarding Act No. 124 as follows:

- Assisting counties in the development of the local plan for Child Protective Services.
- Reviewing and approving local child protective service plans.
- Following-up on delinquent reports (not received at ChildLine from the County Child Protective Service within 30 days).
- Interpreting policy.
- Assisting in training county staff.
- Assisting counties in developing contracts for receipt of Title XX funds to offset additional costs resulting from Act. No. 124.
- Investigating complaints regarding the quality of services being provided by local social service agencies or institutions.

The four regional offices of the Department are also charged with the responsibility to provide on-site investigations of suspected child abuse when the alleged abuse was committed by a county children & youth agency or any of its agents or employees. To this end, the regional offices are on-call to the ChildLine to receive such reports 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

During 1978, the regional office staff completed 232 investigations into alleged incidents of child abuse. Investigations of 12 reports, received in November and December of 1978, were still in progress as of December 31, 1978, and will be included in the 1979 report.

Of the 232 investigations completed, four involved alleged abuse by employees of county children & youth social service agencies. All four were determined "unfounded." There were 10 investigations completed which involved alleged abuse of children receiving day care services (centers and homes). Nine of these reports were determined "unfounded" and one "indicated."

During 1978 the regional office staff investigated reports of suspected abuse involving 142 children in agency approved foster homes, two less than investigated during 1977. Of the total, 26.8% were determined "indicated" and 73.2% "unfounded". During 1977, 28.5% of investigated reports were determined "indicated" and 71.5% "unfounded", showing very little change in the rate of substantiated reports between 1977 and 1978. In 1978 there were three fewer children found to be abused in foster homes than in 1977. For 1978 there was an increase in substantiated reports in the Central and Southeast regions, a decrease in the Northeast region, and a similar number for 1977 and 1978 in the Western region (16). The following table shows the status of evaluations per region for reports of suspected abuse involving foster parents investigated by regional staff during 1978. (Please note that a small percentage of these investigations pertained to the natural children of foster parents.)

TABLE I

REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED ABUSE IN FOSTER HOMES

REGION BY STATUS OF FINDING
1978

Region	Indicated	Founded	Unfounded	Total
Central Region	6 (4.2)	0	12 (8.5)	18 (12.7)
Northeastern Region	7 (4.9)	0	12 (8.5)	19 (13.4)
Southeastern Region	9 (6.3)	0	37 (26.1)	46 (32.4)
Western Region	16 (11.3)	0	43 (30.3)	59 (41.5)
Total	38 (26.8)	0	104 (73.2)	142 (100.0)

PERCENT = PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL

Also, during 1978 the regional office staff investigated reports of suspected abuse involving 76 children in child caring institutions considered agents of county children and youth agencies. While this represents a 145% increase over the number of such investigations completed during 1977, there was an increase of only two substantiated reports in 1978 (seven "indicated" reports in 1977, and nine in 1978). Except for the Central Region which had no such investigations, the number of reports was almost equally divided among the other three regions. The Southeast region had the highest rate of substantiation (5.3%) followed by the Northeastern region (4.0%) and Western region (2.6%).

Generally, while there was a significant increase in reporting during 1978 this did not result in a higher percentage of substantiated reports. While there were two more substantiated reports in 1978 the rate of substantiation dropped from 22.6% in 1977 to 11.8% in 1978. Please refer to Section VIII for recommendations on the reporting, investigation and provision of services pertaining to alleged abuse in child caring institutions.

The following table shows the status of evaluation per region for reports of suspected abuse in child caring institutions investigated by regional staff during 1978. (Please note that these totals do not reflect those reports of suspected institutional abuse investigated by county children and youth agencies.)

TABLE II

REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED ABUSE IN CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

REGION BY STATUS OF FINDING
1978

Region	Indicated	Founded	Unfounded	Total
Central Region	0	0	0	0
Northeastern Region	3 (4.0)	0	22 (29.0)	25 (32.9)
Southeastern Region	4 (5.3)	0	21 (27.6)	25 (32.9)
Western Region	2 (2.6)	0	24 (31.6)	26 (34.2)
Total	9 (11.8)	0	67 (88.2)	76 (100.0)

PERCENT = PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL

D. PUBLIC EDUCATION

Throughout 1978, the Department revitalized the public awareness campaign through coordinated efforts by the Bureau of Public Education and the State Operated Office (formerly Bureau of Child Welfare).

In January of 1978, four new filmed public service announcements were distributed to the commercial television stations throughout the Commonwealth. These were produced through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and were available to all states. With the cooperation of several members of the Pennsylvania Council of County Children and Youth Administrators, it was decided to have two of these announcements direct viewers to contact the local Children and Youth Agency for help and two directed the audience to report suspected serious abuse and neglect to ChildLine. Cooperation from the stations in the central and southwestern areas of the State resulted in substantial use of the announcements.

Several new films were purchased for public loan through the Department's film library. The Commonwealth now has twelve films which apply to varying audiences who have interest in the concerns of child abuse, including schools, hospitals and the community.

A new poster and a Child Abuse Primer were among the public awareness materials developed during 1978. The focus of the "What's Wrong?" poster is in moving away from implying that abuse occurs only in poor families. It further emphasizes that not all abuse is readily observable. (The poster is in the front of this report.) The Primer gives a perspective of child abuse and neglect from the 1800's leading up to the development of Pennsylvania's current law.

A simplified booklet entitled What Everyone Should Know About Child Abuse was introduced in August 1978. It gives an overview of the types of abuse under Pennsylvania Law, points out what can cause abuse and describes the help families can receive.

More than 200,000 pieces of literature were distributed by the Department during 1978 with the largest volume of requests coming in February, March, April, May and October. The greatest number of requests came from individuals, followed by requests from the education system.

Department personnel continued to serve as guest speakers and trainers at numerous community and agency meetings. Public awareness displays were also set up at some local seminars.

V. COUNTY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE ACTIVITIES

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)

Section 16 of Act 124 requires every county Children and Youth Agency to "establish a 'child protective service' within each agency" which is the sole agency "responsible for receiving and investigating all reports of child abuse." The CPS is charged with investigating such reports swiftly and competently, providing protection from further abuse and providing rehabilitative services for both children and parents in order to "preserve and stablizie family life wherever appropriate."

1. Local Plan

Each year the CPS is required to prepare a plan for providing child protective services in their county. This requirement includes not only a stipulation to meet with local law enforcement agencies, the court, and appropriate public or private agencies, but also a mandate for the CPS to hold public hearings for citizens' input. The plan must cover the provision of the following services: "establishment and operation of multidisciplinary team, instruction in education for parenthood, protective and preventive social counseling, emergency caretaker services, emergency shelter care, emergency medical services, and the establishment of groups organized by former abusing parents to encourage self-reporting and self treatment of present abusers."

Each local plan must be submitted to the Department and approved by both the Regional and Central offices. As a result of the plans reviewed in 1978 for 1979, 26 counties established separate CPS units while 37 counties received a waiver for such a unit. Approval of plans in four counties was pending as of December 31, 1978.

2. Staff

The CPS is required to have sufficient staff to receive and investigate reports at all times, take protective custody when necessary, and provide rehabilitative services to the family. Usually, the CPS includes the agency director, a supervisor, caseworkers, and clerical personnel. In those counties where the requirement to establish a separate CPS was waived by the Department, staff provide the services required under the Act in addition to providing other children and youth social services.

3. Required Staff Activities

Upon receipt of a report of suspected child abuse, the Child Protective Service worker performs the following activities:

- processes incoming reports of such suspected abuse, including the required transmittal to the ChildLine;
- initiates an investigation of all reports of suspected child abuse within 24 hours;
- evaluates such reports to determine if temporary protective custody is indicated. If the information obtained is not sufficient to make a decision regarding the need for initiating protective custody actions, the worker immediately begins an on-site investigation to determine such need;
- notifies the subjects in writing of the existence of a report of suspected child abuse and their rights as stipulated by the Act;
- arranges for temporary placement in appropriate facilities of children taken into protective custody;
- advises the person/persons taking a child into protective custody of the proper procedures to follow;
- arranges for the Child Protective Service attorney to petition the court of appropriate jurisdiction when a court order is needed to continue protective custody;
- reports to the coroner if abuse is suspected in the death of a child;
- develops a treatment plan, and provides or arranges for rehabilitative services for the child and family when appropriate.

B. SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The services described in this section are to be provided in each county as mandated by the Act. Each service is discussed and several county programs are highlighted. The Department thanks those persons from Children and Youth agencies who submitted information for this report.

1. Multidisciplinary Teams

The concept of a multidisciplinary team approach was conceived in a hospital setting when members of various professions who work on cases met to discuss case situations, determine the most appropriate diagnosis and treatment modalities, and plan for the immediate and future needs of the child and family. Usually, there is a core group which meets and then draws in others, depending on the individual circumstances of each case. The core group may consist of any combination of the following professionals: pediatrician, psychiatrist, social worker, attorney, psychologist, registered nurse, and/or educator.
briefly describes the functioning of a case management team.

Another function of members of a multidisciplinary team is to conduct a needs assessment survey and, after identifying the gaps in the service delivery system, work toward filling such gaps in their community. Such a multidisciplinary team may be composed of business, social, political and religious leaders of the community who are accustomed to bringing about changes on a communitywide basis. They would also invite other individuals and representatives from civil, fraternal and social organizations to become members of the team as the need arises.

The above descriptions outline the two major roles multidisciplinary teams can play. The law mandates the use of multidisciplinary teams in case management and community organization.

In May of 1978, the Department of Public Welfare and the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center cosponsored a conference on the concept and use of multidisciplinary teams in the identification and treatment of abused children and their families (see Section IV). A large number of county protective service staff attended this conference, and survey responses indicate positive results. In addition, the Department provided technical assistance to counties in developing multidisciplinary teams during 1978 and plans to continue such assistance in 1979. Not all counties have fully developed protective service based teams.

Sample County Activities - Children's Services of Erie County

Multidisciplinary Team

In Erie County the multidisciplinary team is utilized for cases which involve complex interagency coordination, complicated family dynamics, difficult diagnostic or decision making aspects, or other factors indicating need for input of various professional disciplines. The Team meets every two weeks at a local hospital and is composed of a pediatrician, public health nurse, attorney, psychologist and agency personnel. The Supervisor of Protective Service is currently the Coordinator of the Team. Other agencies or professional involved with the family are invited on a case-by-case basis. All participants are required to maintain strict confidentialty for all information disclosed at the meeting.

Also, a Community Council on Child Abuse and Neglect was developed in 1978. The Community Council addresses the need for involvement of many agencies, institutions, and professionals in the development of programs, policies and interagency coordination channels in dealing with the overall programs of maltreated children and their families. The Community Council is composed of representatives from the following areas:

Education
Law Enforcement
Law
Juvenile Court
Mental Health
Medical Services
Protective Services
Churches

This group which meets on a once-a-month basis, is currently examining legislative issues and "model" community programs, and assessing the current system in Erie County. The Community Council iteself is an acknowledgment that, without the continued involvement of many agencies and professionals, even the most refined agency program for child abuse and neglect will fail to provide for the comprehensive needs of these families.

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Sample County Activities - Luzerne County Children and Youth Services

Establishment of the Multidisciplinary Team

In 1977, Luzerne County Children and Youth Services was notified by the Department of Public Welfare that we were selected as one of the counties that would receive consultant services regarding the development of a Multidisciplinary Team. Following a period of consultation with Development Associates, Incorporated, we established a team in 1978 which follows the guidelines of the Department of Public Welfare - Office of Children and Youth booklet entitled "Child Abuse - Model Standards and Guidelines for Multidisciplinary Teams in Pennsylvania".

Our team follows the case consultation model and the core group is comprised of the Child Protective Services Unit staff and five community members, including a child psychiatrist, pediatrician, attorney, public health nurse and an educator. We have provisions for including others on the team depending on either their involvement with the family or their ability to provide a special service that may be needed. The team meets on the second Friday of each month from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. at the Children and Youth Services office. At each team meeting, the Child Protective Services staff present two or three cases for review and planning. These cases are generally the more complicated, difficult to service type and can be in the evaluation/diagnosis, treatment planning, treatment provision, or closure stage. After a case is originally presented to the team, it is often brought back to the team at a later date for an update and review. The Child Protective Services staff feel that the multidisciplinary team meetings have been very beneficial and we plan to continue them. At the end of each year's activity, the team will review its role and the basic documents establishing the team to determine if any changes, amendments or improvements should be made.

The team's development was enhanced by the statewide conference held in May, 1978, entitled "Child Abuse - A Team Approach". Four members of our team attended that conference and felt that the information and examples provided were helpful to us in setting the tone and direction of our meetings.

Sample County Activities - Lycoming County Department of Children and Youth

Lycoming County Multidisciplinary Team

In late 1977 the Lycoming County Multidisciplinary Team began developing plans for a slide presentation for school personnel concerning child abuse reporting.

Through its education committee, consisting of members from the Williamsport School District, Divine Providence Hospital, Williamsport Hospital and the Department of Children and Youth, a 20 minute presentation was anticipated which would be available to the nine school districts in Lycoming County.

School district and hospital specialists in writing, narrating and photography were made available to compile the information the committee offered and to design the format under the guidelines set down by the committee.

The slide presentation was to serve the purpose of informing educators about the Child Protective Services Act and their responsibilities under it. It was to include descriptions of injuries that are reportable, the process established in the county to make reports, and emphasize that treatment is the goal once a report is made. In addition, the presentation was to emphasize the problem as it occurs in our own county in order that the viewers could better identify with it.

The initial review of the slide program resulted in minor revisions, and it was completed in the Fall of 1978.

Using local places and people, and narration, supplemented with appropriate music, the quality of the presentation is highly professional.

At the end of 1978 all the schools in the Williamsport School District have had an opportunity to view it. Other districts will view it during 1979. The committee is preparing to develop a similar slide presentation for law enforcement officers.

Sample County Activities - Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services

Multidisciplinary Team

Schuylkill County's multidisciplinary team was reorganized in September of 1978, and now deals primarily with case assessment and treatment. The team membership includes the CPS Supervisor and Caseworkers, representatives from the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Agency, the Child Development Program, the Family Services Agency, an educational psychologist from Intermediate Unit Number 29, a member from the Drug and Alcohol Clinic, Caseworkers from other social agencies when appropriate and medical or legal advisors when required. Professionals from other disciplines are called into team meetings when their expertise is needed.

The Schuylkill Protective Team meets monthly to develop and initiate treatment plans for abusive families. Treatment plans are reviewed, brought up to date and modified if necessary on a quarterly basis. There are currently nine members on the core team.

The nine team members are responsible for case diagnosis and developing a treatment plan. Cases are periodically reviewed and revised to ensure that all community resources are used effectively and in an appropriate fashion. An attempt is made to prevent repeated abuse and premature return of children to an abusive home. By bringing different agencies together, communication has been enhanced thus reducing interagency conflicts.

The team is currently discussing the development of a Parents' Anonymous group and specialized foster homes for abused children.

2. Instruction in Education in Parenthood

This service speaks primarily to prevention of abuse, but it is also important in teaching individuals parenting skills after an actual incident(s). The requirements under Act 124 for this service include:

- establishing programs for the community and ongoing training for CPS personnel pertaining to the experiences and responsibilities of parenthood in an effort to prevent initial or recurring abuse;
- preparing and distributing materials pertaining to the experiences and responsibilities of parenthood throughout the community; and

– making available instructional material for use in educational institutions, religious centers and other educational settings.

It is agreed that a step toward prevention of child abuse would be for schools to offer parenting education as an integral part of their curriculum. The Education Commission of the National Advisory Committee of Child Abuse has thoroughly examined and endorsed this concept as a strategy for primary prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Much remains to be done on both the state and county levels in developing this concept further, especially in terms of preparation and distribution of materials dealing specifically with the experiences and responsibilities of parenthood. The availability of instructional materials for use in appropriate settings is also an effort requiring further development.

This service also includes some very specific treatment programs provided after an investigation discloses that abuse has occurred. Trained parent educators are available to provide in-home services. Such persons may include homemakers, home nutritionists, home health aides and foster grandparents. Group efforts may include parent effectiveness training (P.E.T.), family enrichment programs or other similar programs, provided either directly by the child welfare agency or by referral.

Sample County Activities - Lancaster County Children and Youth Social Service Agency

Family Life Education

In a joint effort the Child Protective Services Unit and the Multidisciplinary task force have continued to provide family life education not only to adults, but also to children. This committee has written more than 50 scripts for the televised puppet segment,"Wendy's World," which is featured on Monday afternoon's Happy Face Program on WGAL-TV, Lancaster, PA. The program is aimed at children and, through the use of puppets, each episode focuses on one family problem and how children and parents can work together.

The show is continuing into its third year because of the possitive reception of the TV viewers.

Sample County Activities - Children & Youth Services of York County

Parenthood Education

One of the areas of greatest impact of Act No. 124 in York County has been parenthood education services for abusive and potentially abusive parents. With the mandate to provide this service, Children's Services of York County and the Family-Child Program of Lutheran Social Services - South Region developed a program for parenthood education classes and home visitor services.

The parent education classes are available to parents who are experiencing troubled relationships with their children, with preference given to families with children under the age of 12. Referrals for classes are made by the staff of Children's Services (including the CPS Unit), social service agencies, schools and hospitals, and an increasing number of self-referrals is being received.

The classes provide an opportunity for parents to develop skills, learn about many aspects of parenting, and improve their parenting practices. Currently, the following courses are offered:

Effective Parenting Skills I: an 8 week course (2 hrs/wk.) consisting of basic principles of child management. Parents learn new principles based on a democratic approach to child rearing and become skilled in applying these through individually-planned weekly home assignments.

Effective Parenting Skills II: an 8 week course (2 hrs/wk.) in which parents review and practice the application of the principles learned in Skills I.

Parenting Issues I, II, III, IV, V: Different subjects ranging from normal child development to toilet training, sleep problems, fears, sibling rivalry, etc., are covered in biweekly sessions which parents attend according to individualized parent education plans. Guest speakers are used when appropriate.

Classes are held at various sites and times. Free child care and limited transportation are provided.

The home visitor component provides parent education to families within their own homes with emphasis on parenting skills, parent-child interaction and developmental stimulation. Preference is given to families with children under the age of six. Home visitors can teach, role model and provide on-the-spot support for parents as they try out new skills. Home visits are made weekly with more intensive intervention provided as necessary.

All families receiving home visitor services are Children's Services families. Communications are regularly maintained between the home visitor and the CPS worker. The family is included in all goal planning and is aware of all communications. Both agencies work cooperatively to provide the individual services the families need.

In 1978 the home visitor services at any one time were available to 16 families and served 30 children with intensive contacts. The parenting education classes were offered throughout the year. The cost of both services, including half-time director and secretary in 1978 was $67,380.00.

3. **Self-Help Groups**

Self-help groups for abusive or potentially abusive parents or any person desiring such service are modeled after the Alcoholics Anonymous (A A) concept. Act No. 124, through departmental regulations, requires that each county CPS "arrange for the development within the community of on-going self-help groups organized by former abusing parents for the purpose of eliminating or reducing abusive or potentially abusive behavior. Such groups shall be based on voluntary participation and shall be open to all persons who experience a need for such service."

While county Children & Youth agencies "arrange for the development" of self-help groups, it is extremely important that such groups be autonomous and not directly affiliated with the agency. Children and Youth agencies promote, encourage, endorse and support the development of, and refer prospective members to, such groups. Some county Children and Youth agencies have been directly involved in establishing self-help groups by providing funds and/or technical assistance to community sponsors; however, these groups are not otherwise affiliated with the agency.

One national, non-agency affiliated self-help organization that has had a tremendous impact in Pennsylvania is Parents Anonymous, Inc. headquartered in Redondo Beach, Calif. In addition to providing a national toll-free crisis line

(800-421-0353), Parents Anonymous (P A) is deeply involved in establishing local chapters across the nation.

A major step was taken in the further development of Parents Anonymous in Pennsylvania when, during the fall of 1978, Parents Anonymous of Pittsburgh was successful in establishing a State office known as Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania.

On October 1, 1978, Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania received special funding from the National Office of Parents Anonymous totaling $4,000 to begin the Pennsylvania State Office. This one-time start-up grant was matched by funding as an in-service grant provided by Parents Anonymous of Pittsburgh. Parents Anonymous of Pittsburgh provides office space, telephone, secretary two days a week, supplies, mailing expenses, consultation by Parents Anonymous of Pittsburgh staff and minimal office furniture.

The initial grant from the National office of $4,000 is being used to pay a part-time salary to the Acting State Coordinator.

Also begun is a Parents Anonymous Newsletter circulated to all Parents Anonymous chapters throughout the state. The first Newsletter was sent on August 28, 1978. This has already helped to unite the efforts of all chapters.

On October 25, 1978, Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania held its first formal State Organizational meeting which included representation of the majority of regional chapters throughout the state. Developed from this meeting was a Parents Anonymous Steering Committee composed [illegible] sponsors, chairpersons and others interested in Parents Anonymous. The function of the Steering Committee will be to establish the Board of Directors, oversee the work of the Acting State Coordinator, seek funding to establish a permanent, centrally-located office, a toll-free WATS Line and salaries to hire a full-time coordinator and staff.

The first goal of the State Parents Anonymous office is to acquire sufficient funding to hire a full-time State Coordinator. The Department is currently exploring possible sources of funding in hopes of making this a reality.

The overall goal in establishing the State Parents Anonymous Office is to provide a centralized focus and coordination for Parents Anonymous activities throughout the State. The following examples include a number of tasks or functions in which the State Parents Anonymous Office plans to become involved:

- Assist in chapter development across the state,
- Oversee the recruitment, training and provision of technical assistance to chairpersons, sponsors and volunteers as needed,
- Develop ongoing sources of public and private funding for the Parents Anonymous State Organization and assist local chapters in developing their own sources of funding,
- Coordinate public awareness activities for Parents Anonymous throughout the state,
- Develop and disseminate needed local materials,
- Work with state and local departments of human services and private agencies to strengthen the linkages of support and referral between such agencies and Parents Anonymous,
- Assist in the planning and development of meetings, councils and conferences on state and regional levels as a means to strengthen and share the Parents Anonymous experience,
- Coordinate the establishment and maintenance of a statewide telephone WATS Line from which referrals would be made to Parents Anonymous groups and other resources,
- Assist local chapters in developing additional voluntary resources and specialized chapter components that may be needed to supplement their regular activities.

In addition to Parents Anonymous, other self-help groups in Pennsylvania are known by such titles as "Parent Support Groups", "Parents Helping Parents", etc. Approximately 50 self-help groups exist in 29 counties in Pennsylvania. Information on the locations of the various chapters in Pennsylvania is available by calling ChildLine (toll-free 800-932-0313), Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania (toll, except in Pittsburgh, 412-562-9440) or a county Children & Youth Agency (see Appendix B).

Sample County Activities - Children's Services of York County

Self-Help Groups

Self-help groups for abusive or potentially abusive parents are a mandated responsibility for each county. Children's Services of York County has met this mandate through a purchase of services agreement with the Committee on Parent Effectiveness (COPE).

COPE, through the Parents Anonymous Advisory Committee, sponsors two Parents Anonymous chapters in York County. The first York City chapter began in February, 1976, and a second chapter was formed in Hanover in September, 1976. Both chapters have continuously met on a weekly basis since then. In 1978, York Parents Anonymous served approximately 20 families while Hanover Parents Anonymous served more than 10 families. This effort affected approximately 70 children.

The Parents Anonymous Advisory Committee is responsible for recruiting and selection of two professional sponsors for each chapter; arranging meeting places; providing child care during meetings; arranging transportation for parents; and advertising and publicizing meetings and the purpose of Parents Anonymous. All members of the advisory committee are volunteers from the York area. Organizations such as Welcome Wagon, The York Hospital Residents and Interns Wives Club, and Jaycee Wives have assisted with child care and transportation after receiving training.

The chairperson, sponsors and advisory committee members of both chapters are available between meetings to handle crisis telephone calls and information and referral services. Hanover Parents Anonymous may be reached through the Hanover Hot Line - 717-632-8321 while York Parents Anonymous is through Contact (York) 717-845-3656.

Children's Services of York County reimburses COPE for all expenses necessary for the two Parents Anonymous chapters. In 1978, the cost was $4,360.00. This included weekly newspaper advertisements, expenses for meeting sites, the hotline, continued development of each chapter's resource library, child care supplies and a parent-sponsor emergency fund for crisis situations.

By contracting for this service, Children's Services has no direct involvement with families who attend Parents Anonymous meetings, which are open only to the sponsors and members, who must respect the other members' right to remain anonymous. The chapters are modeled after the National Parents Anonymous guidelines with a "Do It Now" approach that helps to establish, strengthen and maintain a healthy emotional and physical coexistence between parents and children.

4. Emergency Services

County Children and Youth agencies are mandated to provide emergency services to children who are left unsupervised or with someone incapable of caring for them. To this end, county agencies utilize in-home and out-of-home services as appropriate for each child.

In-Home Services

In order to enable children to remain in their home environment, county children & youth agencies employ the services of emergency caretakers or homemakers who are specially trained to enter a home on short notice to provide a total range of household and child caring responsibilities. This is a short-term service, usually lasting only a few days, to allow the agency time to assess adequately the needs of the children and plan for the most appropriate ongoing service. Caretaker service is provided only with the full knowledge and consent of the parents, or in their absence, a court order.

Out-of-Home Services

For children needing placement outside their homes because caretaker service was not appropriate, counties have available emergency shelter service, which includes foster homes, shelter facilities, group homes and other approved homes for emergency placements.

Emergency foster care is specialized foster care provided by foster parents willing to take children at any time of the day or night in an emergency. Children are placed in the homes of relatives if possible and appropriate.

Shelter care facilities and group homes for emergency placements are small residential centers staffed with trained personnel who provide care for children in need of this service. They are usually under the direct auspices of the county governing authority, although the counties may purchase such services from private agencies.

5. Protective and Preventive Social Counseling

County children and youth agencies provide or otherwise make available counseling services aimed at the prevention and treatment of child abuse. Counseling may be with individuals, families or groups. Such counseling may be provided directly by children & youth agency staff or by referral to another agency in the community.

Children or adults requiring more specialized professional treatment are provided therapy in individual or group settings. Psychiatric and/or psychological evaluation, consultation and treatment are also made available.

A number of special treatment programs has been developed across the state to deal with the special problems presented by the abused child and abusive parent.

Sample County Activities - Children's Services of Erie County

Specialized Protective Service - Day Care

One Day Care Center under the auspices of the Children's Services of Erie County has been specialized for high risk children from abusive and neglecting families. These children are provided with a variety of services to meet their educational, social and psychological needs. The parents are encouraged to be involved in parent group meetings. Treatment planning is coordinated between Day Care and casework staff to provide consistency to the families involved.

6. Emergency Medical Services

The CPS makes available appropriate medical services for the examination and treatment of children suspected of having been abused. This service is only provided with parental consent or by court order.

Sample County Activities - Children's Services of Erie County

Emergency and Follow-Up Medical Services

Many children, under protective service evaluation by the Children's Services of Erie County requiring emergency and follow-up medical services are seen directly by the pediatrician involved with the Multidisciplinary Team for initial examination, and may be seen for more extensive diagnostic testing and followup medical care. A special clinic through a local hospital has been developed for abused and neglected children and is staffed by the above pediatrician and a registered nurse. Other clinics and emergency rooms are used on an as needed basis. Expansion of these services is a major goal of 1979 as the medical management of these cases is seen as extremely critical to effective case handling.

7. Education and Training

Section 13 of the Act requires the Department and each Child Protective Service Unit, both jointly and individually, to conduct a continuing publicity and education program for the citizens of the Commonwealth aimed at the prevention of child abuse, the identification of abused children and the provision of necessary ameliorative services to abused children and their families. In addition, the Department and each Child Protective Service Unit shall conduct an ongoing training and education program for local staff, persons required to report and other appropriate persons in order to familiarize such persons with the reporting and investigative procedures for cases of suspected child abuse and the rehabilitative services that are available to children and families.

The Department's role in education, training and public awareness has been described in Section III of this report.

During 1978 the counties have also committed time, energy and financial resources to fulfilling this requirement of the Act, and they are to be commended for their efforts. Education and training are two of the major factors responsible for the dramatic rise in substantiated cases of child abuse.

Sample County Activities - Lancaster County Children and Youth Social Service Agency

Public Awareness Activities

In 1978, Lancaster County Child Protective Service staff gave 186 community presentations, including five radio interviews, and one three-part TV newscast. For the past two years the CPS unit has either sponsored or acted as workshop leaders for daylong inservice training programs for county school personnel. The unit also routinely meets with hospital training staff and nursing students.

Sample County Activities - Beaver County Children and Youth Services

Public Awareness Activities

During the past three years, both the Child Protective Service Supervisor and the Director of Beaver County Children and Youth Services have been involved in an ongoing public awareness program that provides general information related to the county's role in the identification, diagnosis, and treatment of child abuse. The format has been designed for flexibility and thus the agency has been able to meet the informational needs of Parent-Teacher organizations, other civic and church groups, Police and Social Service seminars and high school students.

The presentations utilize visual aids such as films and pamphlets, formal explanations of legal definitions and procedures, and general question-and-answer sessions. The visual aids have either been purchased or developed by the agency.

In addition, the agency, along with the Continuing Education Department of Penn State University's Beaver Campus, designed a one-credit graduate course on child abuse (HL.ED 495.13). This course is being taught throughout Penn State's Western Pennsylvania campuses; as a result, during the past two years, we have been able to train approximately 300 mandated reporters, most of whom are school teachers.

It is the agency's intent for 1979 to provide the community with an ongoing formalized awareness program via periodic agency-sponsored seminars.

Sample County Activities - Luzerne County Children and Youth Services

Community Education

In providing the community with information about child abuse, staff from the Luzerne County Children and Youth Services divided the community into groups of mandated and non-mandated reporters and designed specific programs for each. For non-mandated reporters, the agency established a speakers' bureau made of volunteers who were members of its Bi-County Council on Child Abuse. These volunteers were trained by the Child Protective Services supervisor and a member of the primary prevention unit of the local mental health agency. Their presentations focused on identification, reporting, service provision and prevention of child abuse and they used a film, entitled "Children in Peril," which was provided by the Luzerne County Medical Society Auxiliary. The bureau spoke to Parent-Teacher Associations, church groups, women's and men's clubs, and other civic orgnaizations - a total of 31 engagements during 1978.

The Child Protective Services supervisor provided a similar educational program to mandated reporters. He provided ten inservice training programs to school administrators, teachers, nurses, doctors, emergency medical technicians and social service workers. Identification, reporting, service availability, and prevention were emphasized and a slide presentation focusing on identification of abuse was shown. A productive program was arranged through a local hospital in which the presentation being made to a small group of nurses was simultaneously being shown at several other local hospitals on closed circuit television and being taped for later use. Two additional full-day workshops were arranged and a general invitation was issued to all mandated reporters. These workshops attracted approximately 200 participants. One workshop featured to representatives from the Office of Children and Youth in Harrisburg with the focus on legal issues. The other workshop, conducted at the local community college, had a more general format featuring a panel including Child Protective Services and mental health staff, an attorney and a pediatrician.

The agency also provided literature and interview time to many college and high school students who were doing course papers and class presentations. During the course of the year agency staff also participated in one television and three radio broadcasts.

Staff Development and Utilization

In 1978 Luzerne County Children and Youth Services made significant progress within its Child Protective Services Unit in the area of staff development and utilization. The original staffing pattern, comprised of a supervisor and two caseworkers, was determined to be inadequate. Recognizing the need for additional staff, the unit added a social worker and two caseworkers during 1978, actually doubling its original number. It was also decided to delineate more specifically work responsibilities, and three staff became identified as intake workers and two, as ongoing service workers. This has been very helpful in the overall delivery of services.

All staff members were involved in several training programs and workshops. The "Art of Relating" was a helpful program for two new intake workers since it focused on techniques and strategies used in conducting the critical initial interviews. Were were also very fortunate to attend workshops in which Dr. Vincent Fontana and Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber were the principal speakers. One of our ongoing workers is also involved in an extensive groupwork training program and has established a group for mothers which has been meeting weekly since September, 1978.

Sample County Activities - Children's Services of York County

Community Education

In September 1976, staff from Children's Services of York County and the Committee on Parent Effectiveness (COPE) completed a purchase of services agreement for the provision of ongoing community education. This agreement has been renegotiated each succeeding year. The agreement stipulates that Children's Services will reimburse COPE for expenses incurred by the Speaker's Bureau, Resource Library and Newsletter. COPE is a non-profit incorporated organization with a volunteer membership of York County residents who are concerned about the problems of the child and family at risk.

From September 1976 through December 1978, members of the COPE Speaker's Bureau presented programs on child abuse to 160 groups with audiences totalling more than 7,600 people. These groups reflected a wide variety of persons ranging from school inservice education for teachers to church groups (both adult and youth), as well as to local clubs, such as the past Miss York County Beauty Queens. As part of the Speaker's Bureau, COPE has purchased five films on child abuse and incest, which are frequently borrowed by schools and social service agencies and used during the child abuse programs by members of the Speaker's Bureau.

In addition to the Speaker's Bureau, COPE maintains a resource library with current articles and books on child abuse. This library is available to the public at no charge. It is primarily used by school students for research.

The bi-monthly newsletter published by COPE provides the York Community with current happenings within COPE and developments in the field of child abuse.

In 1978, the cost of the purchase of services agreement was $2,640.00. The total cost for educational resources since September 1976 is $5,301.88. The benefit to the York Community has been substantially more.

VI. FUNDING

Funding for the 1978 Child Abuse Program came from Federal, State and in some cases, County sources. The major source of funding was Title XX of the Social Security Act through which federal funds were matched by state dollars in a 75% - 25% ratio. Title XX funds were utilized by all of Pennsylvania's 67 counties to fund 99% of their child abuse programs.

Because of federal regulations pertaining to the allowable costs under Title XX, counties have had to fund a portion of their child abuse programs through payment to counties under Act No. 148. Since the child abuse program is also a mandated service under Act No. 148, these costs are reimbursed at the rate of 75% state and 25% county for all expenditures exceeding the Child Abuse Title XX ceilings.

Table III shows total estimated county expenditures of $4,410,714 for services to abuse children and their families in 1978.

There were 3,422,800* children under the age of 18 years residing in Pennsylvania who were potentially eligible for service by virtue of their age.

In this table, the category of "personnel" includes wages and salaries, employee benefits and miscellaneous expenses. The total expenditure in this category was $3,176,717.

Operating expenses includes: occupancy, communication, administrative supplies, service supplies, transportation, purchase assets, repair assets, advisory board and "other". The total amount in this category was $334,119. The Purchased and Consultant Services combined total was $807,737.

Because all invoices had not been submitted prior to the writing of this report, estimates had to be made using one or more actual invoices from the counties as a basis for costs incurred throughout the 1978 calendar year.

Funding for the State operated ChildLine and Abuse Registry program for the 1978 calendar year came from federal monies under Title IV B, of the Federal Social Security Act. The total estimated expenditure for the ChildLine was $440,738. Of this figure, $363,402 was spent for personnel and $77,336 for operating expenses. The total expenditure does not reflect the costs of the Department's public awareness campaign because these costs are not distinguishable within the total budget for the Office of Children and Youth.

In order to show a complete picture of the total expenditure for the child abuse program, estimated expenditures for the Department's Office of Children and Youth and the four regional children and youth offices throughout the Commonwealth are included. The combined estimated expenditure for this category was $65,820 (this figure does not include the Southeast Region Office whose estimated expenditures for 1978 were not available when this report was prepared.)

The total estimated cost to the Commonwealth for services under Act. No. 124 during 1978 was $4,917,272. During 1978, 14,084 new reports of suspected child abuse were investigated. Excluding those cases that were carried over for service from the previous year(s), the total cost per child reported for 1978 was appeoximately $350.

Comparing estimated county expenditures for 1978 to 1977, the largest increase was in the category of purchased services ($313,377) followed by personnal ($268,571) and consultant services ($23,859). There was a $5,040 decrease in operating expenses and an increase in total expenditures of $692,648, or 18.6% over 1977.

VII. LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

Section 24 of the Child Protective Services Law provides that the Senate Committee on Aging and Youth and the House Committee on Health and Welfare shall perform an oversight review of the manner in which the law is being implemented at the State and local levels.

The law specifies that the study shall be conducted for the purposes of:

> (1) Providing information that will aid the General Assembly in its oversight responsibilities; (2) enabling the General Assembly to determine whether the programs and services mandated by this Act are effectively meeting the goals of this legislation; (3) assisting the General Assembly in measuring the costs and benefits of this program and the effects and/or side-effects of mandated program services; (4) permitting the General Assembly to determine whether the confidentiality of records mandated by this Act is being maintained at the State and local level; and (5) providing information that will permit State and local program administrators to be held accountable for the administration of the programs mandated by this act....

The staff of the Joint State Government Commission, the research agency of the General Assembly, was charged with this review. The review began in the fall of 1977 and was completed in late 1978. A report of the findings, Administration of Pennsylvania's Child Abuse Law, was released in January 1979. The following is a "Summary of Findings" contained in the report:

THE STATUTE

1. "Act No. 124 of 1975, the Child Protective Services Law, does not apply to a large majority of the children who receive protective services from county children and youth social service agencies throughout the Commonwealth. These children have not been neglected or injured to a sufficient degree to be substantiated as abused under the law."

**Estimated population source - 1976 estimates made by Bureau of Management Assistance, Pa. Dept. of Public Welfare, based on figures from the Office of State Planning and Development.*

TABLE III

FUNDING AND CHILD POPULATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL	OPERATING EXPENSES	PURCHASED SERVICES	CONSULTANT SERVICES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1978 ABUSE REPORTS	ESTIMATED POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
Adams	10,515.	1,515.	1,939.	200.	14,169.	48	19.4
Allegheny	228,525.	31,181.	-	-	259,706.	1,358	402.3
Armstrong	20,371	3,804.	3,257.	-	27,432.	59	22.6
Beaver	14,036.	2,767.	4,565.	-	21,368.	141	60.2
Bedford	5,538.	3,244.	812.	2,296.	11,890.	25	13.7
Berks	67,188.	4,792.	490.	-	72,470.	304	83.8
Blair	24,300.	1,744.	1,300.	-	27,344.	143	38.5
Bradford	14,402.	1,834.	-	-	16,236.	63	20.2
Bucks	97,840.	22,164.	15,688.	640.	136,332.	280	164.2
Butler	41,628.	10,328.	-	-	51,956.	172	44.4
Cambria	11,412.	2,080.	1,164.	-	14,636.	148	55.2
Cameron	490.	60.	300.	-	850.	8	2.0
Carbon	11,310.	1,202.	312.	-	12,824.	47	14.4
Centre	10,910.	2,584.	1,246.	320.	15,060.	88	31.9
Chester	95,458.	16,154.	18,638.	-	130,250.	198	80.5
Clarion	16,160.	4,728.	952.	-	21,840.	65	12.8
Clearfield	17,284.	2,520.	-	-	19,804.	58	24.8
Clinton	7,268.	418.	460.	1,200.	9,346.	39	11.0
Columbia	11,092.	3,456.	3,232.	984.	18,764.	86	17.4
Crawford	38,908.	5,832.	94.	-	44,834.	81	26.4
Cumberland	35,294.	1,692.	-	-	36,986.	124	50.9
Dauphin	134,306.	7,540	3,400.	1,476.	146,782.	342	63.8
Delaware	162,120.	2,864.	818.	2,546.	168,348.	432	165.6
Elk	3,512.	41.	-	-	3,553.	27	12.1
Erie	67,924.	16,396.	2,112.	-	86,432.	289	88.0
Fayette	45,628.	4,694.	844.	794.	51,960.	367.	46.2
Forest	6,788.	1,796.	-	-	8,584.	6	1.6
Franklin	14,688.	2,508.	-	-	17,196.	57	33.4
Fulton	696.	380.	-	-	1,076.	9	3.8
Greene	17,606.	4,116.	320.	-	22,042.	48	11.5
Huntingdon	4,998.	5,458.	3,938.	1,174.	15,568.	32	11.9
Indiana	9,724.	1,388.	27,276.	-	38,388.	39	26.1
Jefferson	2,532.	340.	-	-	2,872.	38	13.7
Juniata	1,440.	3,316.	24.	-	4,780.	16	5.8
Lackawanna	101,824.	4,040.	-	-	105,864.	176	62.1
Lancaster	73,408.	4,440.	7,328.	-	85,176.	242	107.7
*Lawrence	-	-	-	-	3,356.	57	29.8
Lebanon	52,130.	6,934.	28,862.	13,852.	101,778.	142	32.0
Lehigh	159,040.	10,246.	26,344.	-	195,630.	208	73.5
Luzerne	99,980.	10,568.	3,244.	778.	114,570.	307	90.1
Lycoming	35,006.	9,004.	1,640.	2,892.	48,542.	122	35.2
*McKean	-	-	-	-	17,557.	87	15.5
Mercer	5,906.	1,016.	2,338.	-	9,260.	153	37.5
Mifflin	7,430	1,380.	236.	-	9,046.	18	13.6
Monroe	25,286.	4,934.	500.	-	30,720.	65	15.7
Montgomery	73,768.	19,800.	-	-	93,568.	273	179.8
Montour	15,068.	444.	-	-	15,512.	17	4.6
Northampton	130,932.	10,252.	-	-	141,184.	217	62.6
Northumberland	11,924.	4,724.	3,000.	-	19,648.	104	28.2
Perry	4,918.	1,132.	4,190.	-	10,240.	90	10.0
Philadelphia	802,318.	12,990.	517,810.	-	1,333,118.	5,373	517.9
Pike	6,538.	382.	-	-	6,920.	4	3.9
Potter	3,130.	510.	0	0	3,640.	14	5.4
Schuylkill	45,052.	9,466.	-	360.	54,878.	146	42.3
Snyder	4,184.	1,670.	734.	400.	6,988.	12	9.6
Somerset	25,804.	3,238.	2,448.	2,072.	33,562.	49	23.1
Sullivan	2,100.	1,112.	-	-	3,212.	10	1.7
Susquehanna	1,276.	88.	-	-	1,364.	22	12.1
Tioga	5,080.	680.	-	-	5,760.	32	13.5
Union	3,814.	1,446.	-	-	5,260.	19	8.7
Venango	4,860.	692.	-	90.	5,642.	73	19.2
Warren	25,400.	11,104.	400.	-	36,904.	72	13.7
Washington	51,292.	8,240.	1,620.	-	61,152.	206	60.5
Wayne	14,054.	1,830.	340.	1,102.	17,326.	37	10.3
*Westmoreland	-	-	-	-	71,228.	351	109.5
Wyoming	6,886.	602.	-	6,544.	14,032.	33	8.0
York	126,438.	16,260.	73,742.	-	216,440.	160	86.6
STATE TOTALS	3,176,717.	334,119.	768,017.	29,720.	4,410,714.	14,084	3,422.8

*Total based on 1977 estimate.

2. "While the child abuse program authorized by the statute is a small but integral part of county services to children and youth, the law for the most part treats it as an independent service by requiring separate organization, planning, procedures and annual reporting. This isolated approach has substantially added to the complex, overlapping and sometimes conflicting array of laws and regulations under which social services to children and youth are delivered."
3. "Although the law encompases child abuse in institutions, neither the statute nor the regulations provide clear procedures for reporting and investigating institutional abuse and are silent concerning the provision of services."
4. "A wide variety of revisions to the law have been suggested that would change its scope and requirements. Many of these proposals present conflicting policy alternatives."

REPORTING AND REPORT SUBSTANTIATION

5. "From the first to the second year of implementation of the law, total reports of suspected child abuse increased 100 percent while reports substantiated as abuse by the county agencies increased nearly 50 percent."
6. "Of all reports of suspected child abuse received in Pennsylvania in 1977, approximately one-third, or 4,499, were substantiated as abuse under the statute."
7. "Approximately 70 percent of sample substantiated cases were reported by persons who, because of their professions, are required reporters of suspected child abuse. Nearly 60 percent of these mandated reporters made their initial oral reports to the county children and youth social service agencies, despite the requirement of the law to use the State telephone line."
8. "The majority of the injuries reported and substantiated under the law are physical injuries. While serious physical neglect was the primary type of injury alleged in approximately one of every four reports received in 1977, it was the basis for about one in every eight substantiated cases of child abuse. Sexual injury was the primary allegation in about 10 percent of all cases reported and substantiated and mental injury in less than 3 percent."
9. "In sample substantiated cases, the majority of abused children were not injured severely enough to require medical treatment. About one in ten, however, required hospitalization."
10. "Medical evaluations were not obtained by the county agencies for nearly half of sample substantiated cases of child abuse. A majority of the cases which appear to be least serious (those without medical evaluation and for which no treatment was required) were substantiated on the basis of admission of abuse by the perpetrator."
11. "Analysis of county-by-county statistics shows that reports of suspected child abuse per 1,000 children tend to increase as non-white county population increases and per capita income decreases. There is little or no significant relationship between tested county demographic and income data and the proportion of reports substantiated as child abuse."
12. "Statistical analysis also indicates that the number of substantiated child abuse cases per 1,000 children tends to increase with increases in the proportion of reports made initially to the county agency rather than ChildLine and with increases in the amount of county child abuse expenditures per child in the population. Demonstrable program response to changes in the level of spending is unusual in the social welfare field."

INVESTIGATION

13. "In 1977, for less than half of the reports of suspected child abuse, investigations were completed and status determined in 30 days as required by law. Investigations were completed for 85 percent of all reports in 60 days. The remaining reports were expunged according to the law, even though they may not have been investigated. Three-quarters of the over 60-day expunged reports were from one county."
14. "About one of every four abused children in sample substantiated cases was not seen by the county agency within a week after the report was received and about one in ten was not seen in 29 days."
15. "County administrators complain that much staff effort is consumed in investigating reports with frivolous, harassing or highly questionable allegations of abuse. Department of Public Welfare policy does not permit report screening."
16. "The subjects of many unsubstantiated reports require social services. Referral is complicated by expunction and notification requirements of Act No. 124."
17. "While intended to preserve confidentiality, strict limitations of the act on information recorded in the central register and on individuals having access cause problems in investigating reports, providing services, monitoring and oversight research."
18. "Social service specialists and law enforcement officials, while supporting the helping, nonpunitive approach of the statute, have voiced the need for police involvement in the investigation of certain child abuse reports."

SERVICES

19. "Not every type of protective service mandated by the statute is available in every county."
20. "Multidisciplinary teams are still in the initial phase of development--less than 20 percent of sample substantiated cases of abuse reported in 1977 receive team services."
21. "Parents who perpetrate child abuse are often in need of services to help them cope with parenting and the stresses of family life. Outside of casework counseling, parenting services are far from fully developed throughout the State and were utilized in only a small percentage of sample cases."
22. "The children of parents in about one in every four sample substantiated cases received physical health services. Approximately the same number of cases received mental health services."
23. "Approximately one of every five abused children in sample cases received some type of placement service outside the home, usually foster care."

24. "While the Department of Public Welfare is required to monitor the provision of protective services and the Legislature to conduct oversight, these efforts are hampered because the law does not authorize data on services to be maintained in the central register of substantiated child abuse cases."

COURT PROCEEDINGS

25. "From 1976 to 1977, the number of reports receiving dependency adjudications based on child abuse declined by 35 percent to 137 cases. These statistics do not reflect the number of reports of abuse that were adjudicated as dependent on other grounds."
26. "No guardian ad litem was appointed for about one-quarter of sample cases for which a court hearing was held. In general, court procedures were utilized only to the degree necessary to dispose of cases short of full due process hearings."
27. "The definition of dependent child and the custody provisions of the Juvenile Act are in need of review to determine their applicability to all children requiring emergency custody and child protective social services."

STATE ADMINISTRATION

28. "All major activities assigned to the Department of Public Welfare are being performed. However, program staffing is spread thin in the central and regional offices and is lacking in specialization."
29. "ChildLine operations-i.e., the State telephone system, pending complaint file of suspected abuse reports and central registry of substantiated reports--were found to be in accordance with the law."
30. "Although there has been cause to do so, the Department of Public Welfare, as authorized by law, has not withheld funds or instituted any legal action for county failure to perform mandated activities and for other violations of the law. There is no central record of action taken by the Department on all complaints of county violation of the law."

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

31. "All county children and youth social service agencies receive calls and provide emergency services on a 24-hour basis. A majority have no separate protective service units as required by law. Departmental regulations allow this requirement to be waived."
32. "On the average, county casework staffs handling protective services have heavy workloads and relatively high employment turnover rates. There is great need for ongoing staff training."
33. "Child abuse plans for the 1978 calendar year were prepared and certified for all counties, although some were not completed until well after the beginning of the plan year. Beginning with plans for 1979, the Department has authorized integration of child abuse plans with those required for all county social services for children and youth."

The full 96-page report was submitted to the Senate and House Committees for consideration in proposing changes in the Law.

VIII. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN ACT NO. 124

The purpose of Act 124 (Section 2 of the Law), when translated into goals for child protective services in Pennsylvania, forms a basis for evaluation. While movement toward these goals has been significant, much remains to be done to protect abused children and help their parents. The statistics over the past three years suggest substantial movement toward more complete reporting of suspected child abuse, yet we know that many cases still go unreported. While each county has established a child protective service, a problem still remains with some counties in swiftly and competently investigating reports. Rehabilitative services aimed at preserving and stabilizing family life have been initiated and strengthened, yet in many areas of the Commonwealth those services required by Section 16-d of the act have not been implemented or are only in the planning stages.

One of the major problems with Act 124 is that the strict definition of what constitutes an abused child, the strict requirements to substantiate abuse, the strict confidentiality provisions and expunction of records combine to produce a large number of unsubstantiated ("unfounded") reports. Thus children who are not determined to be abused under Act 124, but need general protective services under the Public Welfare Code, do not receive these services unless their parents give consent or the situation is sufficiently serious to petition the court under Act 333, the Juvenile Act. The expunction requirement of Act 124 thus prohibits county agencies, in some "unfounded" reports, from providing services that may prevent abuse. Two solutions that have been suggested to resolve this problem are:

1. Amend the Act by expanding the definition of an abused child to include all children needing protective services.
2. Keep the current definition of an abused child, but amend the Act to allow the county C.P.S. to provide other agency services to subjects of "unfounded" reports, if needed.

Another major problem found in implementing Act 124 is the provision for confidentiality of information, specifically at the county level. The act requires extensive reporting, under penalty for failure to report, but does not allow the results of these reports to be shared with the mandated reporter (except for physicians and persons designated by the CPS as part of a "Multidisciplinary Team"). This lack of information is frustrating to reporters who continue to see the child/family and it may be counterproductive in encouraging future reporting. We recommend that the act be amended to allow that certain specified information may be released by the CPS to mandated reporters.

The relationship of Act 124 to Act 333, the Juvenile Court Act, pertaining to custody actions and court findings is unclear and problematic as written in Act 124. This has resulted in confusion in petitioning county courts and the reluctance of some county courts to hear a petition of abuse under Act 124. We recommend that Act 124 be amended to clarify these areas.

The establishment of the ChildLine, allowing toll-free phone access to the citizens of Pennsylvania for reporting suspected child abuse, has also resulted in numerous calls for information and referral on child-related problems. Many of these callers are referred to public/private social service agencies in their local communities. Since this is an important aspect in the prevention of child abuse and other social problems, it is suggested that this service be included in the Act.

The following are other areas which we recommend for amendment to Act No. 124:

1. Amend Section 7 to: Require that medical summaries of any x-rays taken be sent by a physician to the Child Protective Service, rather than the actual x-rays.
2. Amend Section 14 to: Provide that expunction of records be delayed, if the subject of a report has exercised his/her rights under the act;
   - include in the release of information from the Central Register the location of where the prior abuse occurred and the county responsible for the determination;
   - include in the Central Register information pertaining to the relationship of the perpetrator to the child, the sex of the child, the services planned/provided, the source of the report, the cause of the abuse and information necessary to obtain federal funding;
   - provide that the results of audits conducted by the Attorney General be supplied to the Secretary of the Department;
   - require that information that would identify all subjects of a report be expunged from the Central Register when the subject child reaches age 18. (Currently, only the subject child's name is expunged from "founded" reports when the child reaches age 18.)
3. Amend Section 15 to: Provide that notice of any expunction or amendment should be "mailed to" instead of "served upon" subjects of a report, unless such expunction or amendment is the result of an order by the Secretary of the Department, in which case the notice would be by mail as Certified - Return Receipt Requested;
   - permit county Child Protective Service staff to refer certain reports to law enforcement agencies for criminal investigation.
   - allow the release of confidential information to other states requesting such information, provided that such information only be released to the official agency designated by state law as having responsibility for the receipt, investigation and provision of service in child abuse cases and that the state law include confidentiality provisions reasonably equivalent to that of Pennsylvania. Further, that information only be released upon written request and verification of need and eligibility to receive the information. (Protective service officials from other states frequently request information regarding families who moved from Pennsylvania and are referred for protective services.)
4. Amend Section 16 to: Allow the Department to waive the requirement that a separate child protective service be established based on such criteria as county size, number of abuse reports, size of caseloads, etc.;
   - further define and expand those services required for the prevention and treatment of child abuse.
5. Amend Section 17 to: Delete the requirement that certain supplemental reports (forms CY 48-A and CY 48-B) be submitted to the Department by the Child Protective Service staff. (These forms result in unnecessary paperwork. Telephone notice from CPS staff to ChildLine staff is sufficient to record the receipt of a report by the CPS in Pending Complaint File.);
   - require that all subjects of "indicated" reports be notified in writing, upon completion of the investigation of this finding, its implications and their rights under the act.
6. Amend the act to: Include protection for mandated reporters from work-related disciplinary actions if they suspect abuse and make a report against the decision of their superior;
   - provide that the county children and youth social service agency be the sole civil agency responsible for receiving and investigating all reports of suspected child abuse (to clarify any misconceptions that criminal investigations are prohibited);
   - authorize entry of county Child Protective Service staff to public and private schools, institutions and agencies to examine a subject child and secure information from staff and official records;
   - include general provisions for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse in child-caring institutions, including the provision of services in substantiated reports.

B. PROGRAM EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It has been suggested that Act 124 is primarily a reporting law and is weak in the areas of prevention and treatment of child abuse. Our experience thus far is proving this to be true, however, past experience has shown that for government to act a clear need must be shown. The expansion of those required to report, establishment of the ChildLine, mandate for increased public awareness and possible increase in the incidence of child abuse have resulted in an overwhelming number of children and their families needing a variety of social services. Unfortunately, along with this increase in persons needing service, there has not been a corresponding increase in staff, dollars, and other resources to meet these needs.

The Department, except for the implementation of the ChildLine, assumed the additional responsibilities of Act 124 without an increase in staff at the Central and Regional office levels. While existing staff have generally implemented the provisions of the Act, sufficient program development has not been possible. It is recommended that the Department (Central and/or Regional offices) further develop the Child Protective Service program in the following areas:

1. Goals and Objectives - develop these further for the purpose of program management, evaluations and accountability.

2. Staff Training - provide increased formal training for State and county staff in the areas of law, policy and treatment, including specialized training for certain client groups and geographical areas. Develop training as a joint county/State effort.
3. Technical Assistance - in view of limited staff, develop increased consultant assistance. Strengthen existing efforts.
4. Evaluation and Monitoring - revise format for annual plan review and provide for semiannual evaluation of plan implementation. Exercise option for performance audits if indicated.
5. Policy Interpretation - provide for more uniform and timely dissemination of policy information. Develop a "Child Protective Service Handbook."
6. Public Awareness - develop new materials with added emphasis on qualify of reporting. Include materials on prevention of child abuse and services available.
7. Research - include a research component to provide more in-depth analysis of data. (This would be helpful in program planning.)
8. Recordkeeping - consider computerization of the Central Register and Pending Complaint File.
9. Complaint Handling - develop further the system for investigating and recording complaints about services. Coordinate Central and Regional offices recordkeeping of complaints investigated.
10. Departmental Investigations (reports of suspected child abuse committed by the agency or any of its agents or employees) - consider the establishment of state investigative teams to respond to these reports or add staff to each regional office who would specialize in this area. Training and policy clarification is needed in this area.
11. Regulations - revise the Child Protective Service regulations to include results of legal opinions issued and other areas needing expansion/clarification.

While county Child Protective Service units generally did have some increase in staff as a result of reorganization and the requirements of Act No. 124, this increase has not been sufficient to develop those preventive and rehabilitative services required by the Act. Increased reporting is resulting in larger caseloads and more time spent on evaluating new reports. Services, as a result, are mainly limited to casework counseling and referral to other agencies. Some counties do have new and innovative treatment programs, but this is generally not found across the State.

With increased reporting, limitations on number of staff and lack of opportunity to develop services, Child Protective Service staff are sometimes forced to give priority to those reports that appear to require speedier evaluation. Too often this is at the expense of those reports deemed less serious. As discussed in Section II, this dilemma suggests the need for increased public awareness of what constitutes abuse rather than continue to stress only the importance of reporting. The issue of all reports received at the ChildLine having to be investigated as suspected child abuse also contributes to this problem. The Department recommends that counties, after an initial evaluation in intake, be given the option of selecting the most appropriate agency service for ChildLine referrals.

The increasing number of reports has also raised the issue of selecting reports for investigation or establishing case acceptance guidelines. Some argue that Child Protective Service agencies should have the option of not investigating reports that are deemed to be frivolous, to be questionable or to be harrassment based on the information provided by the reporter. Others argue that such a determination can only be made after a preliminary investigation. The position of the Department on this issue is clear. All reports must receive a preliminary investigation, including, if possible, at least one in-person contact with the child, before a determination of "frivolous", "questionable", or otherwise can be made. The policy is not that of "screening out" from investigation, but determining the most appropriate agency service, if needed, after an initial investigation.

Given adequate financial resources, additional staff and commitment of state and local officials to a quality Child Protective Service program the following are recommendations for further program development at the county level:

1. Increased Purchase of Services - because of large intake and ongoing caseload and the reluctance to add staff to county payrolls, provide for increased purchase of service from new or existing community groups/agencies.
2. Volunteers - develop volunteer services for public awareness, parenting education, self-help, etc.
3. Multidisciplinary Efforts - use more frequently Child Protective Service-based team review in case assessment and treatment. Also, expand the use of multidisciplinary teams for community service planning and awareness.
4. Parenting Services - develop and expand parenting education and other such support services; e.g., crisis nurseries, home health aides, etc.
5. Self-Help - with the newly-developed State Parents Anonymous office now being established, more assistance will be available in developing local groups.
6. Medical Services - closer working relationships are needed with medical resources, especially in securing needed medical evaluations without undue resistance and delay.
7. Emergency Care - more specialized homes and facilities for emergency placements are needed, including the development of emergency caretaker services.
8. Staff Training - considering the high turnover rate increased formal training for administrative and line staff is essential. Specialized training is needed in case management, supervision, case assessment/treatment skills and the needs of special client groups; e.g., sexual abuse, etc.
9. Consultation and Evaluation - increased use of psychiatric and psychological consultation and evaluation is needed in status determination and provision of ongoing counseling services.

In conclusion, while there is no doubt as to the quantity of reports investigated, there is room for improvement in the quality of services provided. Generally, we recommend the following progression for all reports requiring some degree of protective service activity. (Amendments to Act No. 124 are needed to accomplish this objective.):

All Reports for Protective Service Evaluation
↓ to
Preliminary Investigation (including at least one in-person contact with child/persons responsible, if possible)
↓ to
Determination of Appropriate Agency Service (if needed)
↓ to
A Quality Service (direct or purchased)

IX. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND TABLES

A. INTRODUCTION

As discussed in Section VIII, Act No. 124 speaks to "all reports" of suspected child abuse but does not apply to a large number of children needing protective services. Also, as a result of Act No. 124 there are two categories within child protective services in Pennsylvania: (1) Child Protective Services - Child Abuse and (2) General Protective Services. One result of this categorization within protective services has been that over the past three years the total "reports of suspected child abuse" have not reflected all reports received for protective service investigation. A double standard exists in that all reports received initially at the ChildLine, based on a legal interpretation by the legal office of the Department of Public Welfare, must be investigated under Act No. 124 while reports received initially by the county Child Protective Service are selected for investigation under Act No. 124 or General Protective Services (Act No. 333 and/or the Public Welfare Code). Based on statistical reports from county children & youth agencies, at least 11,000 reports initially received by the counties during 1977 were not selected for investigation as suspected child abuse under Act No. 124. Because of this inconsistency in the "counting" of reports of suspected child abuse, the following analysis and tables focus primarily on substantiated ("indicated" and "founded") reports of child abuse.

The data on the following tables is limited to that information which may be retained in the Statewide Central Register in keeping with Section 14 of Act No. 124. The restrictions of this Section prevent the Department from presenting a more detailed description of the nature and extent of child abuse in Pennsylvania. The data presented do not include such important information as the relationship of the perpetrator to the child, the sex of the child, categories of persons reporting, services planned or provided, and factors that led to abuse.

The analysis of the data presented is summary in nature and does not draw conclusions based on research techniques. (More in-depth analysis and research are a goal of the Department as discussed in Section VIII.) In addition to meeting the mandate of Act No. 124, the data are presented for use by the general public.

The following analysis and tables are based on reports submitted to the Department by the Child Protective Service A report (form CY 48) is required for each child upon the completion of the investigation. Investigations initiated but not completed during November and December of 1977 are included in the 1978 data. Investigations initiated during November and December of 1978 but not completed as of December 31, 1978 will be included in the 1979 report. Reports not received by the Department within 60 days from the date of the initial report, whether investigated or not, are considered as "completed" reports based on their delinquency and the requirements of the Act. Statistical information for these delinquent reports is secured from the Pending Complaint File. Data shown as "missing" was not included on the reports submitted to the Department.

B. REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE - TABLES IV-VII, FIGURE II

As indicated in "A" above, the Department is prohibited from retaining the source of child abuse reports. The National Analysis, cited in Section II, finds that over a three-year period (1974-1976) friends, neighbors and relatives were consistently the major source of reports in their study. Prior to the enactment of Act No. 124, from 1968 through 1975, physicians constituted the largest source of reports in Pennsylvania; however, they were among only three groups of professionals required to report under the old statute. The Joint State Government Commission, cited in Section VII, of this report, based on a random sample of 214 substantiated reports in Pennsylvania during the first six months of 1977, finds physicians to be the largest source of reports (17%) closely followed by teachers/other school personnel (14%) excluding school nurses. It must be noted that this finding represents substantiated, rather than total, reports of suspected abuse.

A total of 14,084 reports of suspected child abuse was investigated during 1978, and 8.8% increase over 1977 (12,939). While the first two years of reporting under Act No. 124 show dramatic increases, the 1978 figure suggests a leveling off in reporting and in fact a substantial number of counties show a decrease in the number of reports investigated compared to 1977. In Philadelphia alone, 1978 reports increased over 1977 by 1,410 or 265 more reports than reflected in the total increase across the entire state during the same period.

Comparing total reports investigated in 1978 to 1977 the Central Region counties (24) show a decrease of 157 reports. There was a decrease in 14 of the Central Region counties ranging from one fewer report in Lycoming County to 177 fewer reports in Dauphin County. Eight counties in the Central Region showed increases in reports ranging from one additional report in Franklin County to 34 more reports in Cambria County. Adams and Juniata Counties had the same number of reports in 1978 as in 1977. For 1978 the Central Region counties investigated 14.8% of the total reports in the State compared to 17.8% in 1977 and 24.1% in 1976.

Comparing the same two years, all five counties in the Southeast Region had an increase except Chester County, which showed a decrease of 66 reports. For 1978 the Southeast Region accounted for 46.3% of the total reports investigated in the state, compared to 39.5% in 1977 and 36.8% in 1976.

Comparing 1978 to 1977, there was an increase of 93 reports among the 23 Western Region counties. Nine counties had a decrease ranging from four fewer reports in Butler County to 50 fewer in Fayette County. Twelve counties had an increase ranging from two more reports in Clearfield County to 62 more in Erie County. While reporting increased slightly in the Western Region the percentage of reports investigated compared to the State total declined from 28.5% in 1977 to 26.7% in 1978.

TABLE IV
COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE BY REGION, COUNTY, POPULATION
1977 - 1978

CENTRAL REGION COUNTY	REPORTS		% OF STATE TOTAL		*POP. UNDER AGE 18
	1977	1978	1977	1978	
Adams	48	48	0.4	0.3	19.4
Bedford	22	26	0.2	0.2	13.7
Blair	157	143	1.2	1.0	38.5
Cambria	112	146	0.9	1.0	55.2
Centre	91	86	0.7	0.6	31.9
Clinton	48	38	0.4	0.3	11.0
Columbia	86	85	0.7	0.6	17.4
Cumberland	142	134	1.1	0.9	60.9
Dauphin	495	342	3.8	2.4	53.6
Franklin	56	57	0.4	0.4	33.4
Fulton	3	9	0.0	0.1	3.8
Huntingdon	35	32	0.3	0.2	11.9
Juniata	16	16	0.1	0.1	5.6
Lancaster	246	242	1.9	1.7	107.7
Lebanon	154	142	1.2	1.0	32.0
Lycoming	123	122	1.0	0.9	38.2
Mifflin	31	18	0.2	0.1	13.6
Montour	23	17	0.2	0.1	4.6
Northumberland	111	104	0.9	0.7	28.2
Perry	83	90	0.6	0.6	10.0
Snyder	21	12	0.2	0.1	9.6
Somerset	34	48	0.3	0.3	23.1
Union	14	19	0.1	0.1	8.7
York	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.0	1.1	86.6
REGIONAL TOTAL	2,284	2,127	17.8	14.8	715.6

WESTERN REGION COUNTY	REPORTS		% OF STATE TOTAL		*POP. UNDER AGE 18
	1977	1978	1977	1978	
Allegheny	1,343	1,356	10.4	9.8	402.3
Armstrong	53	59	0.4	0.4	22.6
Beaver	182	141	1.4	1.0	60.2
Butler	178	172	1.4	1.2	46.4
Cameron	8	[illegible]	0.1	0.1	2.9
Clarion	51	55	0.4	0.4	12.6
Clearfield	54	58	0.4	0.4	24.8
Crawford	85	81	0.6	0.6	28.4
Elk	11	27	0.1	0.2	12.1
Erie	207	269	1.6	1.9	88.0
Fayette	417	367	3.2	2.6	46.2
Forest	11	6	0.1	0.0	1.6
Greene	54	46	0.4	0.3	11.5
Indiana	62	39	0.5	0.3	26.1
Jefferson	28	39	0.2	0.3	13.7
Lawrence	78	57	0.6	0.4	29.6
McKean	76	87	0.6	0.6	15.5
Mercer	96	153	0.8	1.1	37.6
Potter	27	14	0.2	0.1	5.4
Venango	66	73	0.5	0.5	19.2
Warren	59	72	0.5	0.5	13.7
Washington	231	209	1.8	1.5	60.5
Westmoreland	298	351	2.3	2.5	100.5
REGIONAL TOTAL	3,672	3,766	28.5	26.7	1,088.4

SOUTHEASTERN REGION COUNTY	REPORTS		% OF STATE TOTAL		*POP. UNDER AGE 18
	1977	1978	1977	1978	
Bucks	258	260	2.0	1.8	164.2
Chester	262	198	2.0	1.4	90.6
Delaware	406	432	3.1	3.1	165.6
Montgomery	246	273	1.9	1.9	179.8
Philadelphia	3,873	5,373	30.7	38.1	517.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	5,143	6,634	39.7	46.3	1,108.0

NORTHEASTERN REGION COUNTY	REPORTS		% OF STATE TOTAL		*POP. UNDER AGE 18
	1977	1978	1977	1978	
Berks	311	304	2.4	2.2	83.8
Bradford	72	60	0.6	0.4	20.2
Carbon	46	47	0.3	0.3	14.4
Lackawanna	310	176	2.4	1.2	82.1
Lehigh	175	206	2.4	1.5	73.8
Luzerne	[illegible]	307	2.7	2.2	90.1
Monroe	[illegible]	65	0.6	0.6	15.7
Northampton	[illegible]	217	1.6	1.5	62.2
Pike	9	4	0.1	0.0	3.9
Schuylkill	135	146	1.0	1.0	42.3
Sullivan	6	10	0.0	0.1	1.7
Susquehanna	28	22	0.2	0.2	12.1
Tioga	41	32	0.3	0.2	13.5
Wayne	33	37	0.3	0.3	10.3
Wyoming	41	33	0.3	0.2	8.0
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,840	1,688	14.2	11.8	813.8

*1976 Estimates - Bureau of Management Assistance, DPW

(Population figures are represented in thousands.)

TABLE V

AGENCY INITIALLY RECEIVING REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE

1977 - 1978

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES		RECEIVED INITIALLY AT CHILDLINE		RECEIVED INITIALLY AT COUNTY C.P.S.	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Adams	48	48	19(39.6)	29(60.4)	29(60.4)	19(39.6)
Allegheny	1,343	1,386	1,150 (85.7)	1,304 (94.1)	193(14.4)	82(5.9)
Armstrong	53	59	24(45.3)	18(30.5)	29(54.7)	41(69.5)
Beaver	182	141	131(72.0)	131(92.9)	51(28.0)	10(7.1)
Bedford	22	25	12(54.5)	12(48.0)	10(45.5)	13(52.0)
Berks	311	304	201(64.6)	210(69.1)	110(35.4)	94(30.9)
Blair	157	143	111(70.7)	81(56.6)	46(29.3)	62(43.4)
Bradford	72	53	52(72.2)	33(62.3)	20(27.8)	20(37.7)
Bucks	258	260	131(50.8)	143(55.0)	127(49.2)	117(45.0)
Butler	176	172	40(22.7)	66(38.4)	136(77.3)	106(61.6)
Cambria	112	146	70(62.5)	94(64.4)	42(37.5)	52(35.6)
Cameron	8	8	5(62.5)	4(50.0)	3(37.5)	4(50.0)
Carbon	45	47	39(86.7)	43(91.5)	6(13.3)	4(8.5)
Centre	91	86	26(28.6)	31(36.0)	65(71.4)	55(64.0)
Chester	262	196	88(33.6)	78(39.8)	174(66.4)	118(60.2)
Clarion	51	55	13(25.5)	26(47.3)	38(74.5)	29(52.7)
Clearfield	54	56	31(57.4)	42(75.0)	23(42.6)	14(25.0)
Clinton	48	39	29(60.4)	28(71.8)	19(39.6)	11(28.2)
Columbia	86	85	52(60.5)	65(76.5)	34(39.5)	20(23.5)
Crawford	84	81	62(81.9)	59(72.8)	22([illegible])	22(27.2)
Cumberland	142	124	94(66.2)	103(83.1)	48(33.8)	21(16.9)
Dauphin	495	342	124(25.1)	125(36.5)	371(74.9)	217(63.5)
Delaware	405	432	169(41.7)	168(38.9)	236(58.3)	264(61.1)
Elk	11	27	9(81.8)	25(92.6)	2(18.2)	2(7.4)
Erie	207	269	76(36.7)	89(33.1)	131(63.3)	180(66.9)
Fayette	417	367	165(39.6)	158(43.1)	252(60.4)	209(56.9)
Forest	11	6	6(54.5)	6(100.0)	5(45.5)	0
Franklin	56	57	34(60.7)	33(57.9)	22(39.3)	24(42.1)
Fulton	3	9	2(66.7)	6(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(33.3)
Greene	54	48	21(38.9)	18(37.5)	33(61.1)	30(62.5)
Huntingdon	35	32	23(65.7)	12(37.5)	12(34.3)	20(62.5)
Indiana	62	39	45(72.6)	30(76.9)	17(27.4)	9(23.1)
Jefferson	28	39	20(71.4)	27(69.2)	8(28.6)	12(30.8)
Juniata	16	16	1(6.3)	3(18.8)	15(93.8)	13(81.3)
Lackawanna	310	175	76(24.5)	84(48.0)	234(75.5)	91(52.0)
Lancaster	246	242	110(44.7)	126(52.1)	136(55.3)	116(47.9)
Lawrence	79	57	45(57.0)	27(47.4)	34(43.0)	30(52.6)
Lebanon	154	142	67(43.5)	59(41.5)	87(56.5)	83(58.5)
Lehigh	175	208	52(29.7)	79(37.9)	123(70.3)	129(62.1)
Luzerne	355	307	237(66.8)	181(59.0)	118(33.2)	126(41.0)
Lycoming	123	122	55(44.7)	68(55.7)	68(55.3)	54(44.3)
McKean	76	87	21(27.6)	47(54.0)	55(72.4)	40(46.0)
Mercer	98	153	48(49.0)	49(32.0)	50(51.0)	104(68.0)
Mifflin	31	18	21(67.7)	12(66.7)	10(32.3)	6(33.3)
Monroe	73	65	44(60.3)	25(38.5)	29(39.7)	40(61.5)
Montgomery	245	273	192(78.4)	241(88.3)	53(21.6)	32(11.7)
Montour	23	17	11(47.8)	13(76.5)	12(52.2)	4(23.5)
Northampton	206	217	78(37.9)	68(31.3)	128(62.1)	149(68.7)
Northumberland	111	104	65(58.6)	64(61.5)	46(41.4)	40(38.5)
Perry	83	90	14(16.9)	31(34.4)	69(83.1)	59(65.6)
Philadelphia	3,973	5,373	2,291 (57.7)	2,304 (42.9)	1,682 (42.3)	3,069 (57.1)
Pike	9	4	6(66.7)	4(100.0)	3(33.3)	0
Potter	27	14	17(63.0)	8(57.1)	10(37.0)	6(42.9)
Schuylkill	135	146	82(60.7)	65(44.5)	53(39.3)	81(55.5)
Snyder	21	12	15(71.4)	9(75.0)	6(28.6)	3(25.0)
Somerset	34	49	15(44.1)	10(20.4)	19(55.9)	39(79.6)
Sullivan	6	10	5(83.3)	9(90.0)	1(16.7)	1(10.0)
Susquehanna	28	22	18(64.3)	14(63.6)	10(35.7)	8(36.4)
Tioga	41	32	14(34.1)	23(71.9)	27(65.9)	9(28.1)
Union	14	19	5(35.7)	8(42.1)	9(64.3)	11(57.9)
Venango	66	73	38(57.6)	24(32.9)	28(42.4)	49(67.1)
Warren	59	72	15(25.4)	17(23.6)	44(74.6)	55(76.4)
Washington	231	205	211(91.3)	183(89.3)	20(8.7)	22(10.7)
Wayne	33	37	25(75.8)	27(73.0)	8(24.2)	10(27.0)
Westmoreland	295	351	70(23.7)	198(56.4)	225(76.3)	153(43.6)
Wyoming	41	33	31(75.6)	31(93.9)	10(24.4)	2(6.1)
York	133	160	104(78.2)	104(65.0)	29(21.8)	56(35.0)
STATE TOTALS	12,939	14,084	7,318 (56.6)	7,511 (53.3)	5,621 (43.4)	6,573 (46.7)

In the Department's Northeast Region, reporting among the 15 counties decreased by 182 reports. Nine counties had a decrease ranging from 5 fewer reports in Pike County to 135 fewer in Lackawanna County. Six counties had an increase ranging from 2 more reports in Carbon County to 31 more in Lehigh County. The Northeast Region counties investigated 11.8% of the total reports for the State in 1978 compared to 14.2% in 1977.

The percentage of reports received initially at the ChildLine compared to the county agencies decreased from 56.6% in 1977 to 53.3% in 1978 (see Table V). The greatest number of reports received initially at the ChildLine for any one county was 2,304 reports from Philadelphia, or 42.9% of the total reports for Philadelphia in 1978. For Allegheny County, the ChildLine received 1,150 reports, or 8.5% of the total for 1978. While all counties had more than one report for 1978, Pike and Forest Counties did not receive any initial reports. The county showing the highest percentage of reports received initially by ChildLine was Juniata at 81.3% The greatest number of reports received initially by a county agency in 1978 was in Philadelphia (3,069) followed by Delaware (264), Dauphin (217) and Fayette (209).

Reporting under Act No. 124 showed a steady monthly increase from January 1976 when 245 reports were received, until August of 1977 when 1,482 reports were received, the largest number received in any one month thus far. From September 1977, through December 1978 an average of 1,184 reports was received each month. The peak reporting period during 1978 was March through June, when a monthly average of 1,308 reports was received. The peak month for reporting during 1978 was May (1,367) and the lowest, January (1,006) followed by December (1,039). (See Figure II.) It is speculated that the significant increase in reporting during May correlates with the ending of the school year. Also, it is significant to note that reporting of suspected child abuse declines in December, especially around the major holidays, a time that is known to produce stress in individuals and families. A significant decrease in reporting is also associated with extreme weather conditions affecting the State; e.g. the large snowstorms of January 1978.

Most reports of suspected child abuse are received Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday continued to be the day when the highest percentage of reports was received during 1978 (18.7%). Reports received on weekends accounted for 9.3% of the total received during 1978, and increase from 8.5% in 1977 (see Table VI).

TABLE VI

REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE LOGGED AT CHILDLINE

(DAY OF WEEK BY TIME OF DAY)

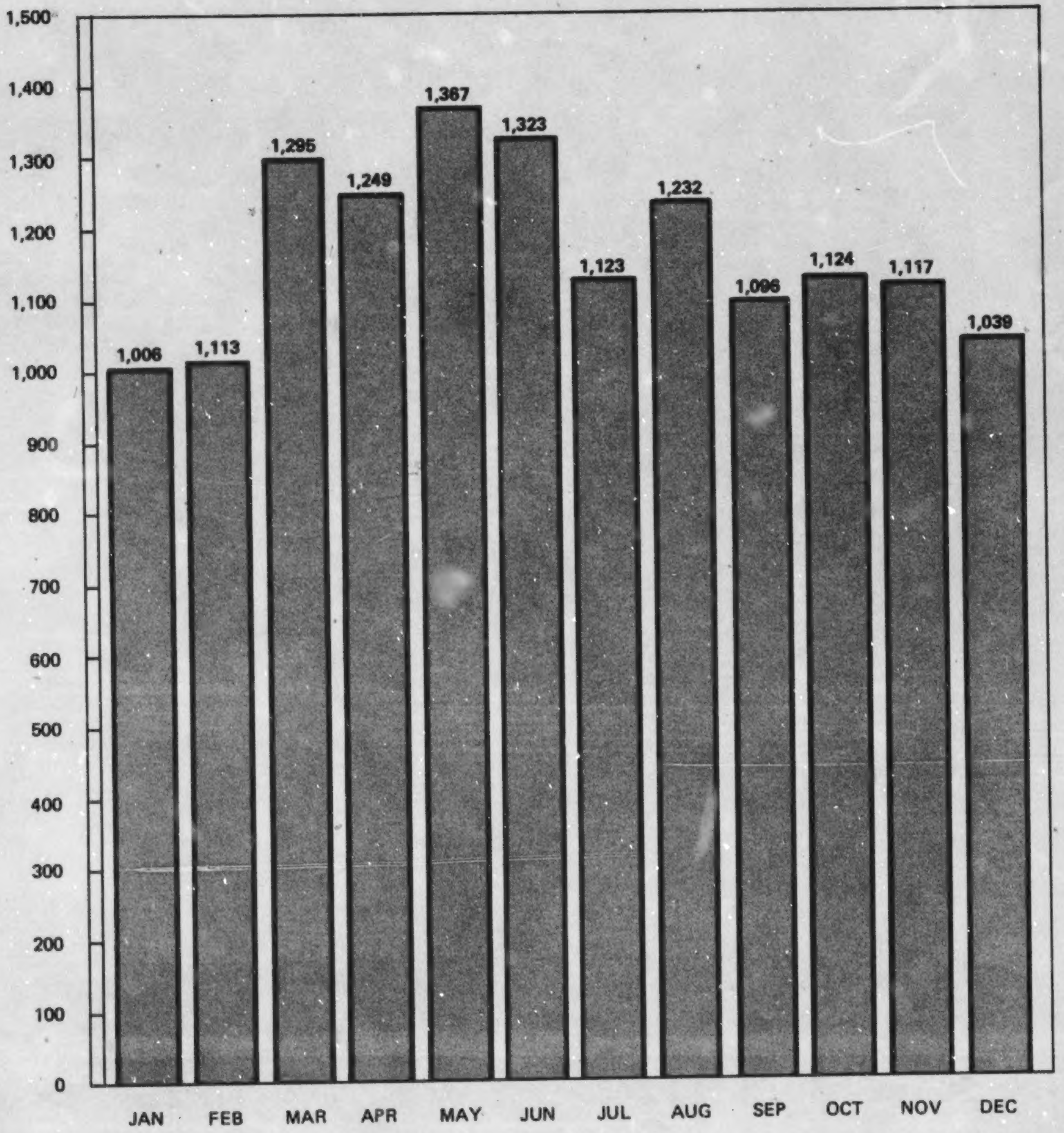
DAY OF WEEK	TOTAL (% OF WK.)	8 A.M. - 12 NOON	12 NOON 4 P.M.	4 P.M. - 8 P.M.	8 P.M. - 12 MID.	12 MID. - 4 A.M.	4 A.M. - 8 A.M.
Sunday	593 (4.2)	62 (10.5)	155 (26.1)	179 (30.2)	128 (21.6)	48 (8.1)	21 (3.5)
Monday	2630 (18.7)	776 (29.5)	1013 (38.5)	536 (20.4)	238 (9.0)	48 (1.8)	19 (0.7)
Tuesday	2468 (17.5)	724 (29.3)	960 (38.9)	524 (21.2)	201 (8.1)	30 (1.2)	29 (1.2)
Wednesday	2559 (18.2)	758 (29.6)	982 (38.4)	563 (22.0)	184 (7.2)	45 (1.8)	27 (1.1)
Thursday	2549 (18.1)	774 (30.4)	954 (37.4)	476 (18.7)	249 (9.8)	60 (2.4)	36 (1.4)
Friday	2566 (18.2)	741 (28.9)	971 (37.8)	556 (21.7)	227 (8.8)	54 (2.1)	17 (0.7)
Saturday	719 (5.1)	129 (17.9)	214 (29.8)	176 (24.5)	141 (19.6)	36 (5.0)	23 (3.2)
TOTAL	14084 (100.0)	3964 (28.1)	5249 (37.3)	3010 (21.4)	1368 (9.7)	321 (2.3)	172 (1.2)

NOTE: Figures represent reports received initially by ChildLine and County Children and Youth Agencies.

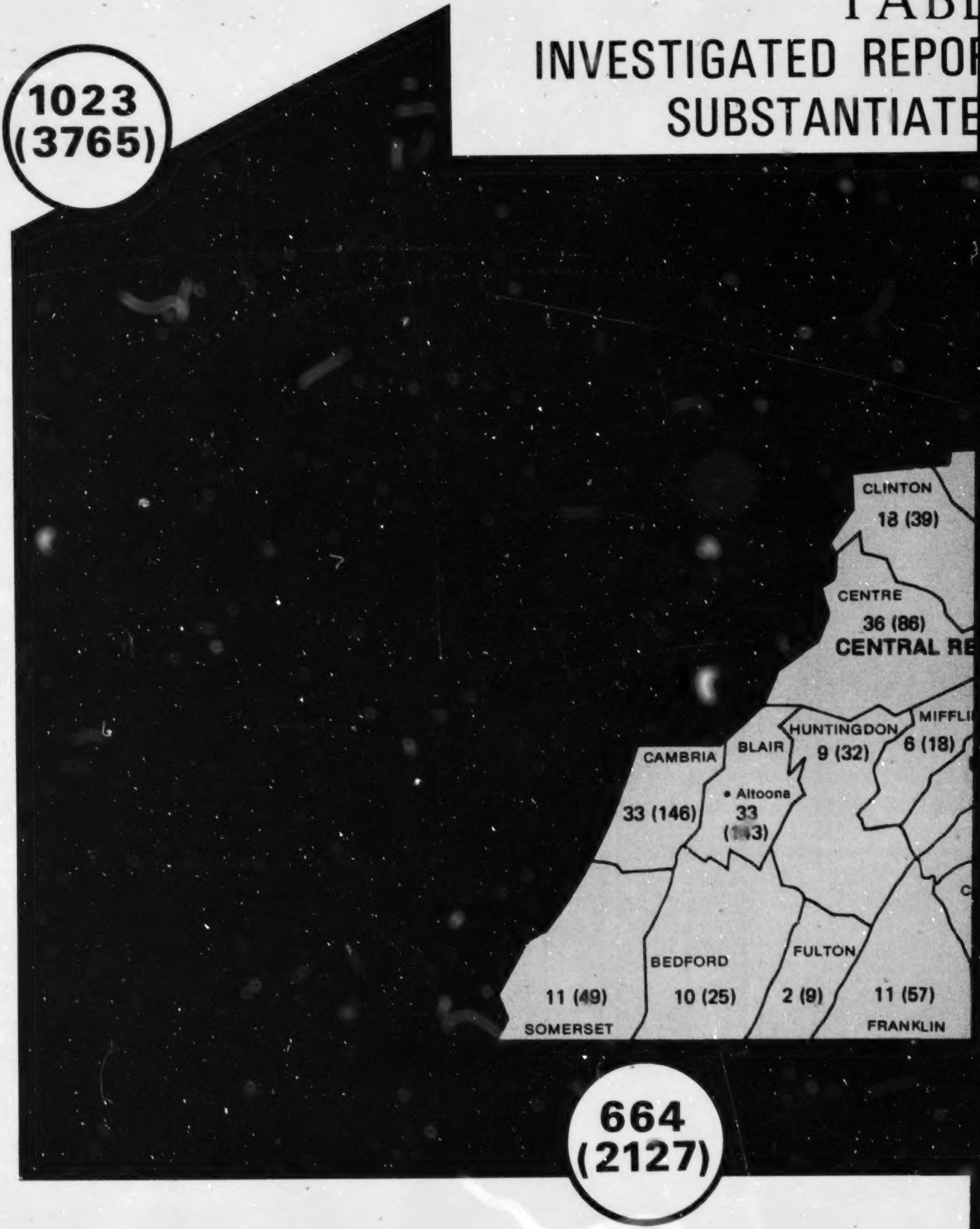
Percentages in total column represent percent of week, others represent percent of day.

FIGURE II

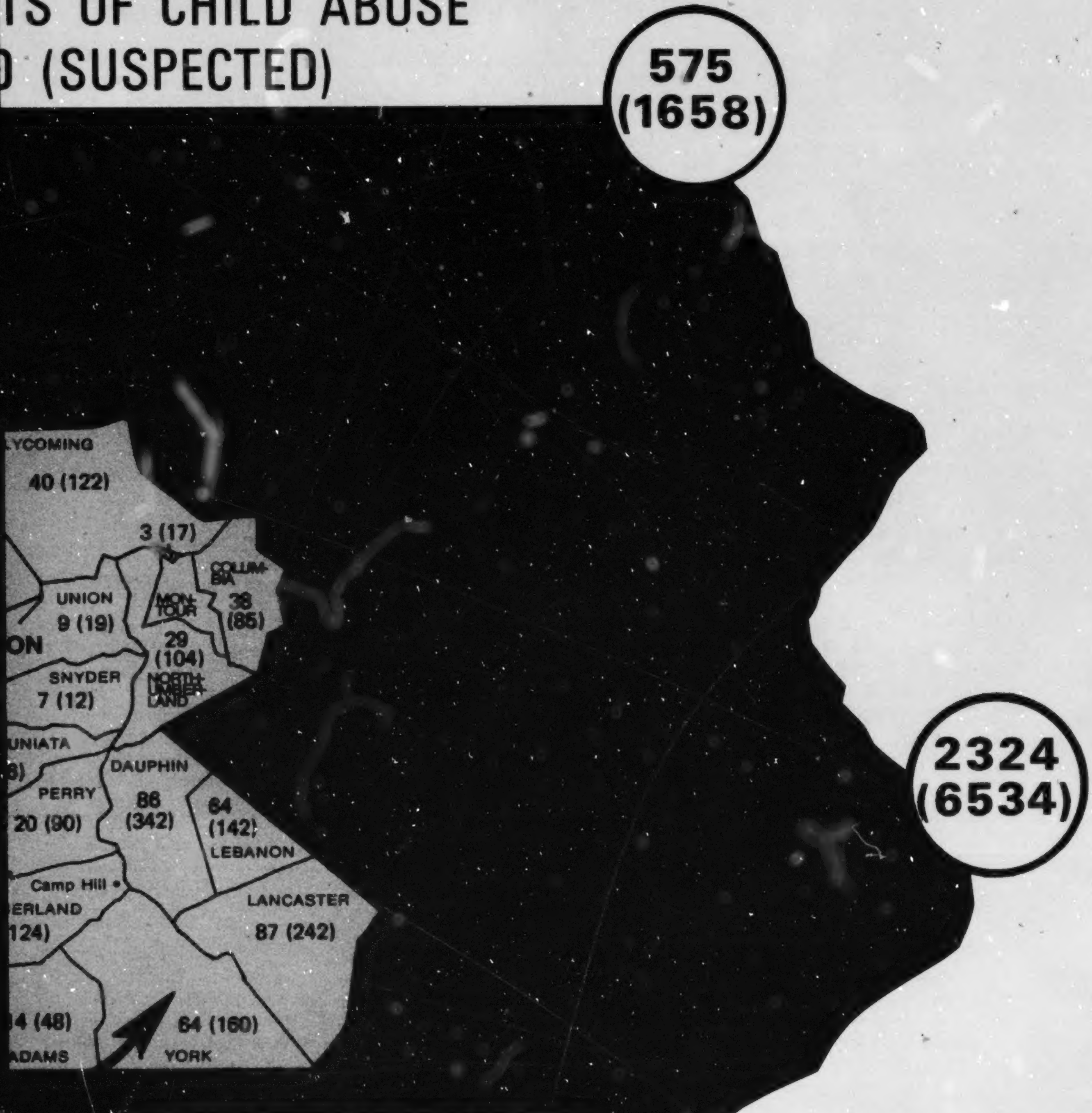
MONTH REPORTS RECEIVED
1978



TABL
INVESTIGATED REPOR
SUBSTANTIATE


1023
(3765)
CLINTON
18 (39)
CENTRE
36 (86)
CENTRAL RE
HUNTINGDON
9 (32)
MIFFLI
6 (18)
CAMBRIA
33 (146)
BLAIR
• Altoona
33
(143)
BEDFORD
10 (25)
FULTON
2 (9)
11 (49)
SOMERSET
11 (57)
FRANKLIN
C
664
(2127)

E VII
TS OF CHILD ABUSE
D (SUSPECTED)


575
(1658)
2324
(6534)
YCOMING
40 (122)
3 (17)
UNION
9 (19)
MON-TOUR
COLUM-BIA
38
(85)
29
(104)
NORTH-UMBER-LAND
ON
SNYDER
7 (12)
UNIATA
PERRY
20 (90)
DAUPHIN
86
(342)
64
(142)
LEBANON
Camp Hill
ERLAND
124)
LANCASTER
87 (242)
4 (48)
ADAMS
64 (160)
YORK

REGION	*Suspected Cases*	*Substantiated Cases*
CENTRAL	14.8	14.5
NORTHEASTERN	11.8	12.5
SOUTHEASTERN	46.3	50.7
WESTERN	26.7	22.3

C. COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS - TABLE VIII

Section 17 of Act No. 124 requires that the county Child Protective Service shall "commence within 24 hours an appropriate investigation" into each report of suspected child abuse and that "the investigation shall be completed within 30 days". Further, Section 14 provides that if the county Child Protective Service does not determine the final status within 60 days of the date of the initial report, the report "shall be considered to be an unfounded report and all information identifying the subjects of such report shall be expunged".

Departmental regulations do not require that the child/parents be seen within 24 hours of the initial report unless the information obtained from the reporter is not sufficient to make a decision regarding the need for initiating protective custody action. There was sufficient reason for 4,819 (34.2%) children to be seen by a protective service worker within 24 hours of the initial report during 1978.

In spite of the legal mandate, only 39.9% of the reports investigated by the counties during 1978 were completed and reported to the ChildLine within 30 days, a slight decrease over 1977 (43.1%). Counties showing a completion rate of under 20% within 30 days are Lehigh (7.3%), Forest (16.7%), Huntingdon (18.8%), and Allegheny (19.6%). Counties showing a completion rate of over 90% within 30 days are Pike (100%), Mercer (98.7%), Cambria (92.5%), and Monroe (92.3%).

While counties seem to have difficulty in meeting the 30-day requirement, it is important to note that 86.8% of all reports were investigated and reported to the ChildLine within 60 days during 1978. Also, of the 13.3% considered "investigated" by reason of their delinquency (over 60 days), 10.7% were from Philadelphia. Counties showing a 60-day expunction rate of over 20% for 1978 include Somerset (40.8%), Montour (29.4%), Philadelphia (28.3%) and Potter (21.4%). For Philadelphia this represents 1,518 reports and a total of 28 reports for the other three counties. (See Chart VIII.)

The average number of days required to complete investigations in 1978 was 37.

D. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS – TABLE IX AND X

One very significant impact of Act No. 124 has been the large increase in the number of substantiated ("indicated" and "founded") reports of child abuse. From January 1976 through December 1978, 11,936 reports were substantiated as child abuse by the county Child Protective Service agencies. While it is unlikely that all of these reports meet the strict definitions and requirements of the law, especially during the first year of implementation, it is important to note that the number of substantiated reports for 1977 and 1978 alone (9,085) is nearly equal to the total number of reports received for the six-year period 1970 through 1975 (9,388). (See Figure I.) Whether we have seen an increase in the incidence of abuse over the past three years or are only now more completely identifying abused children in Pennsylvania is difficult to determine. It is speculated that both factors have contributed to the increase.

The substantiation rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age in Pennsylvania for 1978 was 1.34 compared to 1.31 in 1977 and 0.83 in 1976. The percentage of substantiated reports to "unfounded" reports for 1978 was 32.5%/67.5% compared to 34.8%/65.2% for 1977 and 44.5%/55.5% for 1976.

There were 87 more substantiated reports in 1978 than in 1977, a 1.9% increase. Also, there were 1,058 more "unfounded" reports in 1978 than in 1977, a 12.5% increase. Of the total "unfounded" reports (9,498) for 1978, 1,872 (19.7%) were, by law, technically "unfounded" due to a failure to meet the 60-day deadline. Philadelphia accounted for 81.1% of the "over 60 day - unfounded" reports.

For 1978, there was a 14.6% increase in the number of "founded" reports (court finding of abuse) and a 1.5% increase in the number of "indicated" reports over 1977. The number of "founded" reports compared to the total number of substantiated reports (1.1% in 1978, 1.1% in 1977 and 3.3% in 1976) continues to be low. This reflects the confusion in Act No. 124 over initiation of legal proceedings in child abuse cases. Erie County and Philadelphia County accounted for 35.7% of the total "founded" reports for 1978.

Based on 1978 figures, 14.9% of the 67 counties had a substantiation rate of over 50%. Counties showing the highest rate of substantiation are Forest (66.7%), Monroe (61.5%) and Sullivan (60.0%).

Substantiation rates between 30% and 50% are found in 38.8% of the 67 counties and 46.3% of the counties had rates under 30%. Counties showing the lowest rates of substantiation (under 15%) for 1978 are Pike (no substantiated reports), Lackawanna (10.9%) and Luzerne (12.4%).

Under Act No. 124 a report is determined "indicated" based on "(i) available medical evidence and the child protective service investigation or (ii) an admission of the acts of abuse by the child's parents or person responsible for the child's welfare". Based on 1978 figures, 2,081 reports were determined to be "indicated" based on an admission of the serious abuse by the perpetrator(s), which is 47% of the total "indicated" reports for the year. In 2,033 reports, or 45.9% of the total "indicated" reports, the status of "indicated" was based on available medical evidence and the Child Protective Service investigation. The basis for the determination was not recorded by county Child Protective Service staff on 315 reports or 7.1% of the total "indicated" reports. (See Table X.)

Since 96.5% of the reports substantiated in 1978 were determined to be "indicated", it is important to note that nearly 50% of these "indicated" reports were based on an admission of the abuse by the perpetrator. While this finding may indicate that county Child Protective Service staff are successful in establishing good relationships in conducting investigations, it also points to the need for subjects of abuse reports to be fully informed of the implications in their admitting to serious abuse, including their commitment to receiving rehabilitative services.

TABLE VIII

TIME NEEDED FOR INVESTIGATION BY COUNTY

1977 - 1978

COUNTY	0 - 30 DAYS		31 - 60 DAYS		OVER 60 DAYS (Expunged)	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Adams	28(58.3)	36(75.0)	20(41.7)	12(25.0)	0	0
Allegheny	364(27.1)	271(19.6)	922(68.7)	1044(75.3)	57(4.2)	71(5.1)
Armstrong	39(73.6)	41(69.5)	9(17.0)	17(28.8)	5(9.4)	1(1.7)
Beaver	166(91.2)	116(82.3)	16(8.8)	25(17.7)	0	0
Bedford	16(72.7)	18(72.0)	6(27.3)	7(28.0)	0	0
Berks	146(46.9)	127(41.8)	134(43.1)	153(50.3)	31(10.0)	24(7.9)
Blair	114(72.6)	109(76.2)	43(27.4)	34(23.8)	0	0
Bradford	54(75.0)	25(47.2)	14(19.4)	22(41.5)	4(5.6)	6(11.3)
Bucks	180(69.7)	199(76.5)	78(30.2)	61(23.5)	0	0
Butler	160(90.9)	88(51.2)	13(7.4)	82(47.7)	3(1.7)	2(1.2)
Cambria	85(75.9)	136(92.5)	12(10.7)	10(6.8)	15(13.4)	1(0.7)
Cameron	2(25.0)	2(25.0)	5(62.5)	5(62.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)
Carbon	29(64.4)	32(68.1)	8(17.8)	14(29.8)	8(17.8)	1(2.1)
Centre	37(40.7)	37(43.0)	53(58.2)	41(47.7)	1(1.1)	8(9.3)
Chester	100(38.2)	78(39.8)	127(48.5)	94(48.0)	35(13.4)	24(12.2)
Clarion	40(78.4)	37(67.3)	11(21.6)	18(32.7)	0	0
Clearfield	32(59.3)	25(44.6)	16(29.6)	26(46.4)	6(11.1)	5(8.9)
Clinton	32(66.7)	28(71.8)	15(31.3)	11(28.2)	1(2.1)	0
Columbia	52(60.5)	54(63.5)	31(36.0)	21(24.7)	3(3.5)	10(11.8)
Crawford	26(31.0)	32(39.5)	42(50.0)	37(45.7)	16(19.0)	12(14.8)
Cumberland	90(63.4)	72(58.1)	49(34.5)	51(41.1)	3(2.1)	1(0.8)
Dauphin	383(77.4)	226(65.8)	112(22.6)	116(33.9)	0	1(0.3)
Delaware	191(47.2)	169(39.1)	195(48.1)	231(53.5)	19(4.7)	32(7.4)
Elk	9(81.8)	26(96.3)	0	1(3.7)	2(18.2)	0
Erie	59(28.5)	62(23.0)	146(70.5)	197(73.2)	2(1.0)	10(3.7)
Fayette	347(83.2)	255(69.5)	67(16.1)	108(29.4)	3(0.7)	4(1.1)
Forest	7(63.6)	1(16.7)	4(36.4)	5(83.3)	0	0
Franklin	48(85.7)	29(50.9)	8(14.3)	28(49.1)	0	0
Fulton	3(100)	8(88.9)	0	1(11.1)	0	0
Greene	36(66.7)	28(58.3)	11(20.4)	19(39.6)	7(13.0)	1(2.1)
Huntingdon	10(28.6)	6(18.8)	24(68.6)	23(71.9)	1(2.9)	3(9.4)
Indiana	35(56.5)	26(66.7)	21(33.9)	7(17.9)	6(9.7)	6(15.4)
Jefferson	8(28.6)	35(89.7)	19(67.9)	4(10.3)	1(3.6)	0
Juniata	13(81.3)	13(81.3)	2(12.5)	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)
Lackawanna	239(77.1)	118(67.4)	61(19.7)	55(31.4)	10(3.2)	2(1.1)
Lancaster	173(70.3)	167(69.0)	73(29.7)	74 (30.6)	0	1(0.4)
Lawrence	38(48.1)	35(61.4)	32(40.5)	21(36.8)	9(11.4)	1(1.8)
Lebanon	73(47.4)	60(42.3)	79(51.3)	80(56.3)	2(1.3)	2(1.4)
Lehigh	23(13.1)	15(7.3)	152(86.9)	190(92.2)	0	1(0.5)
Luzerne	251(70.7)	160(52.1)	83(23.4)	144(46.9)	21(5.9)	3(1.0)
Lycoming	22 (17.9)	40(32.8)	97(78.9)	79(64.8)	4(3.3)	3(2.5)
McKean	25(32.9)	42(48.3)	37(48.7)	30(34.5)	14(18.4)	15(17.2)
Mercer	54(55.1)	151(98.7)	34(34.7)	1(0.7)	10(10.2)	1(0.7)
Mifflin	20(64.5)	5(27.8)	9(29.0)	12(66.7)	2(6.5)	1(5.6)
Monroe	69(94.5)	60(92.3)	3(4.1)	5(7.7)	1(1.4)	0
Montgomery	125(51.0)	89(32.6)	120(49.0)	180(65.9)	0	4(1.5)
Montour	7(30.4)	10(58.8)	10(43.5)	2(11.8)	6(26.1)	5(29.4)
Northampton	193(93.7)	184(84.8)	13(6.3)	33(15.2)	0	0
Northumberland	88(79.3)	48(46.2)	22(19.8)	46(44.2)	1(0.9)	10(9.6)
Perry	52(62.7)	66(73.3)	30(36.1)	24(26.7)	1(1.2)	0
Philadelphia	542(13.6)	1188(22.1)	1910(48.1)	2667(49.6)	1521(38.3)	1518(28.3)
Pike	8(88.9)	4(100.0)	1(11.1)	0	0	0
Potter	12(44.4)	7(50.0)	15(55.6)	4(28.6)	0	3(21.4)
Schuylkill	91(67.4)	111(76.0)	42(31.1)	34(23.3)	2(1.5)	1(0.7)
Snyder	9(42.9)	4(33.3)	12(57.1)	8(66.7)	0	0
Somerset	25(73.5)	22 (44.9)	4(11.8)	7(14.3)	5(14.7)	20(40.8)
Sullivan	2(33.3)	3(30.0)	4(66.7)	7(70.0)	0	0
Susquehanna	15(53.6)	11(50.0)	10(35.7)	7(31.8)	3(10.7)	4(18.2)
Tioga	22(53.7)	17(53.1)	17(41.5)	15(46.9)	2(4.9)	0
Union	12(85.7)	12(63.2)	2(14.3)	4(21.1)	0	3(15.8)
Venango	35(53.0)	27(37.0)	12(18.2)	43(58.9)	19(28.8)	3(4.1)
Warren	21(35.6)	33(45.8)	29(49.2)	36(50.0)	9(15.3)	3(4.2)
Washington	89(38.5)	137(66.8)	138(59.7)	49(23.9)	4(1.7)	19(9.3)
Wayne	28(84.8)	23(62.2)	2(6.1)	14(37.8)	3(9.1)	0
Westmoreland	156(52.9)	196(55.8)	79(26.8)	132(37.6)	60(20.3)	23(6.6)
Wyoming	34(82.9)	27(81.8)	6(14.6)	5(15.2)	1(2.4)	1(3.0)
York	83(62.4)	96(60.0)	47(35.3)	64(40.0)	3(2.3)	0
STATE TOTALS	5877(43.1)	5813(38.9)	5418(41.9)	6599(46.9)	1944(15.0)	1872(13.3)

NOTE: Time is calculated from date of initial report to date the final status is reported to Childline (Form CY-48) or 60 days has elapsed.

TABLE IX
STATUS OF EVALUATION
BY COUNTY
1978

COUNTY	TOTAL	% STATE TOTAL	STATUS		
			FOUNDED	INDICATED	UNFOUNDED
Adams	48	0.3	1 (2.1)	13 (27.1)	34 (70.8)
Allegheny	1,388	9.8	1 (0.1)	321 (23.2)	1,066 (76.8)
Armstrong	59	0.4	8 (13.6)	14 (23.7)	37 (62.7)
Beaver	141	1.0	9 (6.4)	24 (17.0)	108 (76.6)
Bedford	25	0.2	0	10 (40.0)	15 (60.0)
Berks	304	2.2	2 (0.7)	115 (37.8)	187 (61.5)
Blair	143	1.0	0	33 (23.1)	110 (76.9)
Bradford	53	0.4	0	21 (39.6)	32 (60.4)
Bucks	260	1.8	12 (4.6)	125 (48.1)	123 (47.3)
Butler	172	1.2	5 (2.9)	34 (19.8)	133 (77.3)
Cambria	146	1.0	0	33 (22.6)	113 (77.4)
Cameron	8	0.1	0	4 (50.0)	4 (50.0)
Carbon	47	0.3	1 (2.1)	9 (19.1)	37 (78.7)
Centre	86	0.6	0	36 (41.9)	50 (58.1)
Chester	196	1.4	4 (2.0)	72 (36.7)	120 (61.2)
Clarion	55	0.4	1 (1.8)	24 (43.6)	30 (54.5)
Clearfield	56	0.4	0	25 (44.6)	31 (55.4)
Clinton	39	0.3	4 (10.3)	14 (35.9)	21 (53.8)
Columbia	85	0.6	0	38 (44.7)	47 (55.3)
Crawford	81	0.6	0	15 (18.5)	66 (81.5)
Cumberland	124	0.9	0	29 (23.4)	95 (76.6)
Dauphin	342	2.4	1 (0.3)	85 (24.9)	256 (74.9)
Delaware	432	3.1	3 (0.7)	172 (39.8)	257 (59.5)
Elk	27	0.2	0	6 (22.2)	21 (77.8)
Erie	269	1.9	27 (10.0)	120 (44.6)	122 (45.4)
Fayette	367	2.6	0	57 (15.5)	310 (84.5)
Forest	6	0.0	0	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)
Franklin	57	0.4	0	11 (19.3)	46 (80.7)
Fulton	9	0.1	0	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)
Greene	48	0.3	6 (12.5)	17 (35.4)	25 (52.1)
Huntingdon	32	0.2	0	9 (28.1)	23 (71.9)
Indiana	39	0.3	0	11 (28.2)	28 (71.8)
Jefferson	39	0.3	1 (2.6)	18 (46.2)	20 (51.3)
Juniata	16	0.1	0	5 (31.3)	11 (68.8)
Lackawanna	175	1.2	0	19 (10.9)	156 (89.1)
Lancaster	242	1.7	2 (0.8)	85 (35.1)	155 (64.0)
Lawrence	57	0.4	2 (3.5)	20 (35.1)	35 (61.4)
Lebanon	142	1.0	0	64 (45.1)	78 (54.9)
Lehigh	206	1.5	1 (0.5)	118 (57.3)	87 (42.2)
Luzerne	307	2.2	0	38 (12.4)	269 (87.6)
Lycoming	122	0.9	0	40 (32.8)	82 (67.2)
McKean	87	0.6	0	20 (23.0)	67 (77.0)
Mercer	153	1.1	7 (4.6)	33 (21.6)	113 (73.9)
Mifflin	18	0.1	0	6 (33.3)	12 (66.7)
Monroe	65	0.5	0	40 (61.5)	25 (38.5)
Montgomery	273	1.9	0	72 (26.4)	201 (73.6)
Montour	17	0.1	0	3 (17.6)	14 (82.4)
Northampton	217	1.5	9 (4.1)	109 (50.2)	99 (45.6)
Northumberland	104	0.7	0	29 (27.9)	75 (72.1)
Perry	90	0.6	0	20 (22.2)	70 (77.8)
Philadelphia	5,373	38.1	29 (0.5)	1,835 (34.2)	3,509 (65.3)
Pike	4	0.0	0	0	4 (100.0)
Potter	14	0.1	0	3 (21.4)	11 (78.6)
Schuylkill	146	1.0	1 (0.7)	48 (32.9)	97 (66.4)
Snyder	12	0.1	0	7 (58.3)	5 (41.7)
Somerset	49	0.3	1 (2.0)	10 (20.4)	38 (77.6)
Sullivan	10	0.1	0	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)
Susquehanna	22	0.2	0	7 (31.8)	15 (68.2)
Tioga	32	0.2	1 (3.1)	16 (50.0)	15 (46.9)
Union	19	0.1	0	9 (47.4)	10 (52.6)
Venango	73	0.5	2 (2.7)	28 (38.4)	43 (58.9)
Warren	72	0.5	3 (4.2)	32 (44.4)	37 (51.4)
Washington	205	1.5	10 (4.9)	26 (12.7)	169 (82.4)
Wayne	37	0.3	0	9 (24.3)	28 (75.7)
Westmoreland	351	2.5	3 (0.9)	81 (23.1)	267 (76.1)
Wyoming	33	0.2	0	5 (15.2)	28 (84.8)
York	160	1.1	0	64 (40.0)	96 (60.0)
STATE TOTAL	14,086	100.0	157 (1.1)	4,429 (31.4)	9,496 (67.4)

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TABLE X

BASIS FOR DETERMINATION OF "INDICATED" REPORTS
BY COUNTY
1978

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS	PERPETRATOR ADMITTED TO ABUSE	CPS INVEST. & MEDICAL EVIDENCE	MISSING	REPORTS FOUNDED/ UNFOUNDED
Adams	48	6 (12.5)	7 (14.6)	0	35 (72.9)
Allegheny	1,388	54 (3.9)	229 (16.5)	38 (2.7)	1,066 (76.8)
Armstrong	59	9 (15.3)	4 (6.8)	1 (1.7)	45 (76.3)
Beaver	141	10 (7.1)	14 (9.9)	0	117 (83.0)
Bedford	25	4 (16.0)	6 (24.0)	0	15 (60.0)
Berks	304	60 (19.7)	46 (15.1)	9 (3.0)	189 (62.2)
Blair	143	13 (9.1)	20 (14.0)	0	110 (76.9)
Bradford	53	11 (20.8)	9 (17.0)	1 (1.9)	32 (60.4)
Bucks	260	74 (28.5)	51 (19.6)	0	135 (51.9)
Butler	172	22 (12.8)	3 (1.7)	9 (5.2)	138 (80.2)
Cambria	146	18 (12.3)	8 (5.5)	7 (4.8)	113 (77.4)
Cameron	8	0	4 (50.0)	0	4 (50.0)
Carbon	47	4 (8.5)	4 (8.5)	1 (2.1)	38 (80.9)
Centre	86	24 (27.9)	12 (14.0)	0	50 (58.1)
Chester	196	41 (20.9)	27 (13.8)	4 (2.0)	124 (63.3)
Clarion	55	14 (25.5)	10 (18.2)	0	31 (56.4)
Clearfield	56	10 (17.9)	11 (19.6)	5 (8.9)	30 (53.6)
Clinton	39	8 (20.5)	6 (15.4)	0	25 (64.1)
Columbia	85	20 (23.5)	18 (21.2)	0	47 (55.3)
Crawford	81	6 (7.4)	8 (9.9)	1 (1.2)	66 (81.5)
Cumberland	124	14 (11.3)	14 (11.3)	1 (0.8)	95 (76.6)
Dauphin	342	48 (14.0)	30 (8.8)	7 (2.0)	257 (75.1)
Delaware	432	110 (25.5)	56 (13.0)	6 (1.4)	260 (60.2)
Elk	27	2 (7.4)	4 (14.8)	0	21 (77.8)
Erie	269	72 (26.8)	36 (13.4)	12 (4.5)	149 (55.4)
Fayette	367	23 (6.3)	33 (9.0)	1 (0.3)	310 (84.5)
Forest	6	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	0	2 (33.3)
Franklin	57	5 (8.8)	5 (8.8)	1 (1.8)	46 (80.7)
Fulton	9	0	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	7 (77.8)
Greene	48	8 (16.7)	5 (10.4)	4 (8.3)	31 (64.6)
Huntingdon	32	1 (3.1)	8 (25.0)	0	23 (71.9)
Indiana	39	7 (17.9)	4 (10.3)	0	28 (71.8)
Jefferson	39	13 (33.3)	5 (12.8)	0	21 (53.8)
Juniata	16	3 (18.8)	2 (12.5)	0	11 (68.8)
Lackawanna	175	12 (6.9)	5 (2.9)	2 (1.1)	156 (89.1)
Lancaster	242	61 (25.2)	21 (8.7)	3 (1.2)	157 (64.9)
Lawrence	57	8 (14.0)	9 (15.8)	3 (5.3)	37 (64.9)
Lebanon	142	46 (32.4)	17 (12.0)	1 (0.7)	78 (54.9)
Lehigh	206	55 (26.7)	63 (30.6)	0	88 (42.7)
Luzerne	307	22 (7.2)	15 (4.9)	1 (0.3)	269 (87.6)
Lycoming	122	23 (18.9)	14 (11.5)	3 (2.5)	82 (67.2)
McKean	87	13 (14.9)	7 (8.0)	0	67 (77.0)
Mercer	153	17 (11.1)	15 (9.8)	1 (0.7)	120 (78.4)
Mifflin	18	1 (5.6)	4 (22.2)	1 (5.6)	12 (66.7)
Monroe	65	21 (32.3)	15 (23.1)	4 (6.2)	25 (38.5)
Montgomery	273	50 (18.3)	22 (8.1)	0	201 (73.6)
Montour	17	1 (5.9)	2 (11.8)	0	14 (82.4)
Northampton	217	82 (37.8)	22 (10.1)	5 (2.3)	108 (49.8)
Northumberland	104	11 (10.6)	13 (12.5)	5 (4.8)	75 (72.1)
Perry	90	13 (14.4)	7 (7.8)	0	70 (77.8)
Philadelphia	5,373	743 (13.8)	943 (17.6)	149 (2.8)	3,538 (65.8)
Pike	4	0	0	0	4 (100.0)
Potter	14	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	11 (78.6)
Schuylkill	146	30 (20.5)	15 (10.3)	3 (2.1)	98 (67.1)
Snyder	12	4 (33.3)	3 (25.0)	0	5 (41.7)
Somerset	49	6 (12.2)	3 (6.1)	1 (2.0)	39 (79.6)
Sullivan	10	0	2 (20.0)	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)
Susquehanna	22	3 (13.6)	4 (18.2)	0	15 (68.2)
Tioga	32	9 (28.1)	7 (21.9)	0	16 (50.0)
Union	19	4 (21.1)	2 (10.5)	3 (15.8)	10 (52.6)
Venango	73	21 (28.8)	5 (6.8)	2 (2.7)	45 (61.6)
Warren	72	18 (25.0)	14 (19.4)	0	40 (55.6)
Washington	205	5 (2.4)	17 (8.3)	4 (2.0)	179 (87.3)
Wayne	37	5 (13.5)	4 (10.8)	0	28 (75.7)
Westmoreland	351	36 (10.3)	35 (10.0)	10 (2.8)	270 (76.9)
Wyoming	33	4 (12.1)	1 (3.0)	0	28 (84.8)
York	160	41 (25.6)	23 (14.4)	0	96 (60.0)
STATE TOTAL	14,086	2,081 (14.8)	2,033 (14.4)	316 (2.2)	9,656 (68.6)

E. AGE OF CHILDREN ABUSED - TABLES XI AND XII

Of the 4,586 substantiated reports for 1978, 13.1% of the abused children were under age one, 25.0% ages one through four, 26.8% ages five through nine, 25.5% ages 10 through 14 and 9.6% ages 15 through 17.

Considering all reports investigated for 1978, the highest rate of substantiation was 37.5% in the 15-17 age category. The lowest substantiation rate was 29.1% in the one through four age category. All other age categories show an average substantiation rate of 32.4%. The data suggest that the older the child, the greater the likelihood that the case will be substantiated. Two factors are important: (1) the older child is more verbal and (2) the older child may be more willing to disclose the source of the injuries and serve as a credible source in documenting the abuse. It has also been suggested that, with the older child, there may be a history of repeated abuse which adds to the child's willingness to cooperate once a report has been made.

TABLE XI

AGE BY STATUS OF EVALUATION 1978 (STATE TOTAL REFLECTS ALL REPORTS)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL REPORTS	STATUS		
		Founded	Indicated	Unfounded
Under Age 1	1,720	31 (1.8)	568 (33.0)	1,121 (65.2)
Age 1 - 4	3936	39 (1.0)	1,107 (28.1)	2790 (70.9)
Age 5 - 9	3926	38 (1.0)	1,193 (30.4)	2694 (68.6)
Age 10 - 14	3322	40 (1.2)	1,128 (34.0)	2154 (64.8)
Age 15 - 17	1,181	9 (0.8)	433 (36.7)	739 (62.6)
State Total	14,084	157 (1.1)	4429 (31.4)	9498 (67.4)

The greatest number of children abused during 1978 is in the five-through-nine age category (1,231). Also significant is that 599 abused children were under age one, 31 (5.1%) of whom were determined by a court finding to be abused. In looking at school age compared to pre-school age children (within the limitations of the categories established) 38% of the abused children were ages from newborn through four and 62% ages five through 17.

There is no significant county variation from the State totals found on Table XII (county by age).

F. INJURIES SUSTAINED BECAUSE OF ABUSE - TABLES XIII AND XIV

Based on Departmental policy, the county Child Protective Service agencies report all injuries that are sustained in substantiated reports of child abuse. Since some children sustain more than one injury as the result of abuse, the total number of substantiated injuries exceeds the total number of reports investigated. Since there were no significant changes from 1977 to 1978 and the data format has changed for 1978, the following discussion is based on substantiated reports investigated during 1978.

The 4,586 children abused sustained 5,961 injuries. Of the total injuries, 3,652 (61.3%) were physical injuries, 190 (3.1%) were mental injuries, 653 (11.0%) were sexual injuries and 1,466 (24.6%) were physical neglect.

The greatest number of injuries in the "physical injury" category is bruises/welts/ecchymosis (2,054) followed by lacerations/contusions/abrasions (690) non specified (369), burns/scalding (175), fractures (115), wounds/punctures (51), subdural hematoma (48), skull fractures (38) and various other injuries. Children in the "under age one" category sustained 40.9% of all general fractures, 81.6% of all skull fractures, 35.4% of all subdural hematomas, 55.6% of all brain damage, 64.3% of all asphyxiation/suffocation and 66.7% of all drownings. Clearly, children under age one suffered the most serious physical injuries. Children in the age one-through-four category sustained 66.7% of all poisoning and 48.1% of all drug/alcohol related injuries. Children in the age five-through-nine categories sustained all dismemberments (2) and accounted for 27.5% of all bruises/welts/ecchymosis. The percentage of physical injuries in the age 15-17 category is significantly less than in the lower age groups. Generally, as the age of the child increases, the likelihood of sustaining physical injuries from abuse decreases.

There were 190 mental injuries with 62.6% occurring in the five-through-14 age range. Eleven children under age one (5.8%) were mentally injured.

In the "sexual injury" category, indecent assault was the most frequent occurrence accounting for 43.6% of the total sexual injuries, followed by incest (19.6%), involuntary/voluntary deviate sexual intercourse (18.1%), rape (9.6%), statutory rape (8.5%), and promoting prostitution (0.6%). Children between the ages of 10 and 14 were the most frequent victims of sexual abuse. It is also significant that children ages five through nine were more frequently victims of sexual abuse than children in the 15-17 age range. Of the children who were raped, 60% were in the age 10-through-14 group. Incest occurred with three children under age four and was most frequent in the age 10 through 14 group. Indecent assault occurred with children from under age one through age 17, increasing significantly at age five and decreasing at ages 15 through 17. Involuntary/voluntary deviate sexual intercourse also occurred with children of all ages but occurred mainly with children ages five through 14 (89%). There apparently is a need for more clarification of what constitutes statutory rape as evidenced by the inappropriate age categorization on Table XIII.

There is a serious problem under the category of "physical neglect" in that 60.3% of the injuries are listed under "other". This serves to highlight the problem of the scope of Act No. 124 and the frequent inability to deal with neglect within the confines of the law. Under Act No. 124 and Departmental regulations serious physical neglect must result in a serious physical condition or injury to the child. As can be seen, a substantial number of neglect cases do not "fit" into the categories provided. It should be noted too that 604 of the 885 "other" listings were from Philadelphia. Based on the information provided, it can be said that as the age of the child increases, the likelihood of serious physical neglect decreases. The impact of neglect on children under age one is primarily failure to thrive (66% of all such neglect) and malnutrition (38.1% of all such neglect). Abandonment (resulting in injury) is seen most frequently in the age one-through-nine range. (See Table XIII.)

TABLE XII

COUNTY BY AGE

(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS)

1978

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS	UNDER AGE 1	AGE 1 - 4	AGE 5 - 9	AGE 10 - 14	AGE 15 - 17
Adams	14 (0.3)	3 (21.4)	5 (35.7)	2 (14.3)	4 (28.6)	0
Allegheny	322 (7.0)	52 (16.1)	96 (29.8)	74 (23.0)	72 (22.4)	29 (9.0)
Armstrong	22 (0.5)	2 (9.1)	9 (40.9)	5 (22.7)	6 (27.3)	0
Beaver	33 (0.7)	3 (9.1)	10 (30.3)	9 (27.3)	9 (27.3)	2 (6.1)
Bedford	10 (0.2)	2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	0	4 (40.0)	1 (10.0)
Berks	117 (2.6)	11 (9.4)	20 (17.1)	36 (30.8)	33 (28.2)	17 (14.5)
Blair	33 (0.7)	2 (6.1)	11 (33.3)	5 (15.2)	12 (36.4)	3 (9.1)
Bradford	21 (0.5)	2 (9.5)	1 (4.8)	3 (14.3)	9 (42.9)	6 (28.6)
Bucks	137 (3.0)	18 (13.1)	19 (13.9)	35 (25.5)	41 (29.9)	24 (17.5)
Butler	39 (0.9)	10 (25.6)	11 (28.2)	8 (20.5)	4 (10.3)	6 (15.4)
Cambria	33 (0.7)	1 (3.0)	9 (27.3)	8 (24.2)	12 (36.4)	3 (9.1)
Cameron	4 (0.1)	0	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)	0	1 (25.0)
Carbon	10 (0.2)	0	7 (70.0)	0	3 (30.0)	0
Centre	36 (0.8)	4 (11.1)	11 (30.6)	10 (27.8)	8 (22.2)	3 (8.3)
Chester	76 (1.7)	8 (10.5)	23 (30.3)	20 (26.3)	18 (23.7)	7 (9.2)
Clarion	25 (0.5)	5 (20.0)	6 (24.0)	5 (20.0)	6 (24.0)	3 (12.0)
Clearfield	26 (0.6)	5 (19.2)	4 (15.4)	7 (26.9)	5 (19.2)	5 (19.2)
Clinton	18 (0.4)	1 (5.6)	5 (27.8)	2 (11.1)	8 (44.4)	2 (11.1)
Columbia	38 (0.8)	4 (10.5)	10 (26.3)	7 (18.4)	10 (26.3)	7 (18.4)
Crawford	15 (0.3)	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	6 (40.0)	6 (40.0)	0
Cumberland	29 (0.6)	1 (3.4)	4 (13.8)	8 (27.6)	11 (37.9)	5 (17.2)
Dauphin	86 (1.9)	12 (14.0)	19 (22.1)	31 (36.0)	18 (20.9)	6 (7.0)
Delaware	175 (3.8)	15 (8.6)	43 (24.6)	39 (22.3)	46 (26.3)	32 (18.3)
Elk	6 (0.1)	0	0	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	0
Erie	147 (3.2)	12 (8.2)	41 (27.9)	34 (23.1)	41 (27.9)	19 (12.9)
Fayette	57 (1.2)	10 (17.5)	20 (35.1)	12 (21.1)	13 (22.8)	2 (3.5)
Forest	4 (0.1)	0	1 (25.0)	0	3 (75.0)	0
Franklin	11 (0.2)	3 (27.3)	2 (18.2)	4 (36.4)	2 (18.2)	0
Fulton	2 (0.0)	0	0	0	0	2 (100.0)
Greene	23 (0.5)	0	4 (17.4)	7 (30.4)	11 (47.8)	1 (4.3)
Huntingdon	9 (0.2)	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)
Indiana	11 (0.2)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	4 (36.4)	1 (9.1)
Jefferson	19 (0.4)	3 (15.8)	3 (15.8)	3 (15.8)	8 (42.1)	2 (10.5)
Juniata	5 (0.1)	0	1 (20.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	0
Lackawanna	19 (0.4)	6 (31.6)	4 (21.1)	4 (21.1)	4 (21.1)	1 (5.3)
Lancaster	87 (1.9)	6 (6.9)	21 (24.1)	24 (27.6)	25 (28.7)	11 (12.6)
Lawrence	22 (0.5)	2 (9.1)	10 (45.5)	2 (9.1)	6 (27.3)	2 (9.1)
Lebanon	64 (1.4)	5 (7.8)	18 (28.1)	17 (26.6)	18 (28.1)	6 (9.4)
Lehigh	119 (2.6)	10 (8.4)	30 (25.2)	35 (29.4)	32 (26.9)	12 (10.1)
Luzerne	38 (0.8)	4 (10.5)	4 (10.5)	4 (10.5)	16 (42.1)	10 (26.3)
Lycoming	40 (0.9)	2 (5.0)	7 (17.5)	13 (32.5)	10 (25.0)	8 (20.0)
McKean	20 (0.4)	0	6 (30.0)	5 (25.0)	8 (40.0)	1 (5.0)
Mercer	40 (0.9)	6 (15.0)	7 (17.5)	16 (40.0)	8 (20.0)	3 (7.5)
Mifflin	6 (0.1)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	0
Monroe	40 (0.9)	7 (17.5)	9 (22.5)	8 (20.0)	13 (32.5)	3 (7.5)
Montgomery	72 (1.6)	6 (8.3)	10 (13.9)	13 (18.1)	29 (40.3)	14 (19.4)
Montour	3 (0.1)	0	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0	1 (33.3)
Northampton	118 (2.6)	13 (11.0)	32 (27.1)	32 (27.1)	30 (25.4)	11 (9.3)
Northumberland	29 (0.6)	2 (6.9)	6 (20.7)	11 (37.9)	7 (24.1)	3 (10.3)
Perry	20 (0.4)	5 (25.0)	2 (10.0)	2 (10.0)	6 (30.0)	5 (25.0)
Philadelphia	1,864 (40.6)	277 (14.9)	482 (25.9)	572 (30.7)	422 (22.6)	111 (6.0)
Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	3 (0.1)	0	0	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
Schuylkill	49 (1.1)	7 (14.3)	13 (26.5)	11 (22.4)	11 (22.4)	7 (14.3)
Snyder	7 (0.2)	0	3 (42.9)	2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)	0
Somerset	11 (0.2)	1 (9.1)	3 (27.3)	3 (27.3)	4 (36.4)	0
Sullivan	6 (0.1)	2 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	0	0	1 (16.7)
Susquehanna	7 (0.2)	0	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)
Tioga	17 (0.4)	2 (11.8)	7 (41.2)	1 (5.9)	6 (35.3)	1 (5.9)
Union	9 (0.2)	1 (11.1)	2 (22.2)	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)
Venango	30 (0.7)	4 (13.3)	4 (13.3)	5 (16.7)	14 (46.7)	3 (10.0)
Warren	35 (0.8)	6 (17.1)	9 (25.7)	10 (28.6)	5 (14.3)	5 (14.3)
Washington	36 (0.8)	3 (8.3)	5 (13.9)	10 (27.8)	13 (36.1)	5 (13.9)
Wayne	9 (0.2)	3 (33.3)	4 (44.4)	0	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
Westmoreland	84 (1.8)	12 (14.3)	18 (21.4)	18 (21.4)	21 (25.0)	15 (17.9)
Wyoming	5 (0.1)	1 (20.0)	0	1 (20.0)	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)
York	64 (1.4)	10 (15.6)	20 (31.3)	17 (26.6)	11 (17.2)	6 (9.4)
STATE TOTAL	4,586 (100.0)	599 (13.1)	1,146 (25.0)	1,231 (26.8)	1,168 (25.5)	442 (9.6)

NOTE: Percentages in total column represent % of State total of substantiated reports, others represent % of county total.

TABLE XIII
INJURIES BY AGE
1978
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES)

TYPE OF INJURY	TOTAL INJURIES	AGE GROUPS				
		UNDER AGE 1	AGE 1 - 4	AGE 5 - 9	AGE 10 - 14	AGE 15 - 17
PHYSICAL INJURIES	3652	465 (12.7)	951 (26.0)	911 (24.9)	907 (24.8)	418 (11.4)
Burns/Scalding	175	53 (30.3)	63 (36.0)	44 (25.1)	14 (8.0)	1 (0.6)
Fractures	115	47 (40.9)	31 (27.0)	15 (13.0)	17 (14.8)	5 (4.3)
Skull Fractures	38	31 (81.6)	7 (18.4)	0	0	0
Subdural Hematoma	48	17 (35.4)	11 (22.9)	6 (12.5)	10 (20.8)	4 (8.3)
Bruises/Welts/Ecchymosis	2054	159 (7.7)	537 (26.1)	564 (27.5)	554 (27.0)	240 (11.7)
Lacerations/Contusions/Abrasions	690	69 (10.0)	143 (20.7)	170 (24.6)	193 (28.0)	115 (16.7)
Wounds/Punctures	51	6 (11.8)	17 (33.3)	11 (21.6)	10 (19.6)	7 (13.7)
Brain Damage	9	5 (55.6)	3 (33.3)	0	1 (11.1)	0
Poisoning	9	1 (11.1)	6 (66.7)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	0
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	14	9 (64.3)	2 (14.3)	1 (7.1)	2 (14.3)	0
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	35	9 (25.7)	14 (40.0)	5 (14.3)	4 (11.4)	3 (8.6)
Dismemberment	2	0	0	2 (100.0)	0	0
Sprains/Dislocations	10	0	1 (10.0)	3 (30.0)	4 (40.0)	2 (20.0)
Drugs/Alcohol	27	3 (11.1)	13 (48.1)	4 (14.8)	6 (22.2)	1 (3.7)
Drowning	6	4 (66.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	0	0
Other	369	52 (14.1)	102 (27.6)	84 (22.8)	91 (24.7)	40 (10.8)
MENTAL INJURIES	190	11 (5.8)	36 (18.9)	49 (25.8)	70 (36.8)	24 (12.6)
SEXUAL INJURIES	653	6 (0.9)	52 (8.0)	173 (26.5)	312 (47.8)	110 (16.8)
Rape	63	0	6 (9.5)	12 (19.0)	37 (58.7)	8 (12.7)
Statutory Rape	56	1 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	14 (25.0)	35 (62.5)	5 (8.9)
Incest	128	0	3 (2.3)	24 (18.8)	66 (51.6)	35 (27.3)
Involuntary/Voluntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	118	2 (1.7)	11 (9.3)	43 (36.4)	46 (39.0)	16 (13.6)
Indecent Assault	284	3 (1.1)	31 (10.9)	78 (27.5)	128 (45.1)	44 (15.5)
Promoting Prostitution	4	0	0	2 (50.0)	0	2 (50.0)
PHYSICAL NEGLECT	1466	343 (23.4)	446 (30.4)	402 (27.4)	232 (15.8)	43 (2.9)
Malnutrition	84	32 (38.1)	23 (27.4)	18 (21.4)	11 (13.1)	0
Failure to Thrive	101	67 (66.3)	22 (21.8)	6 (5.9)	5 (5.0)	1 (1.0)
Abandonment (Resulting in Injury)	334	65 (19.5)	117 (35.0)	106 (31.7)	39 (11.7)	7 (2.1)
Exposure to Elements	53	15 (28.3)	10 (18.9)	14 (26.4)	9 (17.0)	5 (9.4)
Poisoning	9	1 (11.1)	3 (33.3)	3 (33.3)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
Other	885	163 (18.4)	271 (30.6)	255 (28.8)	167 (18.9)	29 (3.3)
TOTAL INJURIES	5961	825 (13.8)	1485 (24.9)	1535 (25.8)	1521 (25.5)	595 (10.0)

TABLE XIV

INJURIES BY COUNTY
1978
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES)

COUNTY	TOTAL INJURIES	BURNS SCALDING	FRACTURES	SKULL FRACTURES	SUBDURAL HEMATOMA	BRUISES WELTS ECCHYMOSIS	LACERATIONS CONTUSIONS ABRASIONS	WOUNDS PUNCTURES	BRAIN DAMAGE	POISONING	ASPHYXIATION SUFFOCATION	INTERNAL INJURIES HEMMORHAGE	DISMEMBERMENT	SPRAINS DISLOCATIONS	DRUGS ALCOHOL	DROWNING	PHYSICAL INJURIES OTHER	MENTAL INJURIES	RAPE	STATUTORY RAPE	INCEST	INVOLUNTARY/ VOLUNTARY DEVIATE SEXUAL COITUS	INDECENT ASSAULT	PROMOTING PROSTITUTION	MALNUTRITION	FAILURE TO THRIVE	ABANDONMENT	EXPOSURE TO ELEMENTS	POISONING (AS RESULT OF NEGLECT)	PHYSICAL NEGLECT OTHER
Adams	24	3	1			10	3					1					1	1					1							3
Allegheny	472	19	10	6	6	132	60	2	1		3	4		1	3	2	52	25	1	2	6	10	19		13	17	20	5		53
Armstrong	27			1		12											1								2	2	1			8
Beaver	35		1		1	14	2	1						1									3			1	7			4
Bedford	10					5	1														1		3							
Berks	148	4	6	1	1	82	22	2							1		1	5			2	5	7		3	1				5
Blair	43	1	1			13	16	1									3	3					5							
Bradford	22		1		1	11	1													1	4		2							1
Bucks	201	4	3	2	2	74	35	2	1	2	1	1		1		1	11	11	2	2	2	3	9		1	4	14	2	1	10
Butler	56					28	2												1		4	4	2	1		12	1			1
Cambria	37					18	6	1									2		1				4			1	2			2
Cameron	7	1				2	1																							3
Carbon	14	1				9	3														1									
Centre	45					26	6										3					1	2			1	3			1
Chester	105	3	3	1	1	45	19	2				1	1			1	7	3	2	1	2	1	7			1				4
Clarion	30		1			18	2										3				2				2					2
Clearfield	29		1			11	3										1	1			2					1	6	1		2
Clinton	28	2	2			9	3										6	3		1	1	1								
Columbia	39	2	1			23											1		2			1	2			1		1		5
Crawford	19					7	1														3	2	2		2	1				1
Cumberland	34					19	4										1		2		2	1	4			1				
Dauphin	122	6	3	2	1	52	24	3		1	1	2	1				3	1	2		2	4	5		1	1	1	1	1	4
Delaware	221	8	7	2	3	86	35	2				2					13	6	3		11	6	15	1	3	5	6	1	1	6
Elk	6					2																					1			3
Erie	193	9	4	1	1	76	21	2							2		4		4	9	4	12	31		1	2	1	1	1	7
Fayette	73		1			9	2										3		2	3	2	3	6		2	1		1		38
Forest	4		1			1																								2
Franklin	16	1	3	1		5	1										1				2	1	1							
Fulton	3					1	1																1							
Greene	28	1			1	13	8	1										1	1		1		1							
Huntingdon	13		1	1		7	4																							
Indiana	22		1	1		8	4				1							1	1	1	1	1	2							
Jefferson	38	1		1	2	13	8	1	1								2	2					1				1	1		4
Juniata	6					4	2																							
Lackawanna	27					10	3				1						2	1	1	1		1	4				1			2
Lancaster	95	3			1	62	10	2			1	1					2				3	2	4							4
Lawrence	31		1		1	14	5	1									2	1			1	1	3			1				
Lebanon	66		1		2	47	2							1			1	2			2	5	2							1
Lehigh	191	1	3	2	2	80	54	1						1			24		1	2	7	11	9				6			7
Luzerne	50	1		1	1	27	3	2									2	3			3						2	2		3
Lycoming	58	1				19	11					1							2	2	5	4	9		1					3
McKean	20	1				15											1	1					1							1
Mercer	46		1			32	3														3		3		1	1	1			1
Mifflin	11	1	1			4	2										1				1									1
Monroe	53	1	1			14	5										5	4	1	1	1	1	4				2	4	1	9
Montgomery	90	1	1		1	46	11	1							1		1	3			2	2	8			2	4	3		3
Montour	5		1			1	1										1						1							
Northampton	140	2	1		2	74	14								2		9	2	1	4		2	12	1	1	2	4			7
Northumberland	35	1	2	1		18	2										3	2		1			4							1
Perry	23	1				15	1							1				1							1		3			
Philadelphia	2365	80	40	13	14	583	209	19	5	6	3	19		2	17	2	163	93	28	20	31	22	53		43	35	230	27	4	604
Pike	0																													
Potter	4					3		1																						
Schuylkill	55	2			2	26		1									3	3			3						4			11
Snyder	10					6	1					1										1	1							
Somerset	18	1				8	2				1						1		1	2	1	1								
Sullivan	6		1			1																								4
Susquehanna	8					3	3								1															1
Tioga	21					7											1		2	1	2		2			1				5
Union	12		1			2	2										3						2		1	1				
Vonango	41	2	2	1		18	3	1				1					5					2	4			1				1
Warren	51	1				16	3				1							8		2	3	1	2				1			13
Washington	50	2	1			14	7										6	2	2			2	7							7
Wayne	14	1				8						1					3				1									
Westmoreland	96	4	3		2	26	21				1			1			6	1			2	3	5	1		2	3	1		14
Wyoming	6					1	1	1										1					1					1		
York	93	3	2			27	11	1	1					1			5				2	1	8		6	2	9	1		13

G. DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO ABUSE - TABLE XV

During 1978, 38 children died as a result of substantiated abuse. This is an 81% increase over the number of children (21) that died as a result of abuse in 1977. During 1976 there were 20 deaths recorded.

Of the deaths occurring in 1978, 47.4% (18) of the children were under age one, 39.5% (15) ages one through four, 5.2% (2) ages five through nine, and 7.9% (3) ages 10 through 14.

The 38 deaths in 1978 represent 0.8% of the total substantiated reports. Of the 38 deaths recorded, criminal charges were pressed against the perpetrators in 21 reports (55.3%).

During 1978 there were 55 reports involving the death of a child because of suspected abuse. The substantiation rate for these reports was 69%.

TABLE XV

AGE BY FATALITIES 1978
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL REPORTS	CHILD DIED		
		YES	NO	MISSING
Under Age 1	599	18 (3.0)	534 (89.1)	47 (7.8)
Age 1-4	1,146	15 (1.3)	1,021 (89.1)	110 (9.6)
Age 5-9	1,231	2 (0.2)	1,106 (90.0)	121 (9.8)
Age 10-14	1,168	3 (0.3)	1,025 (87.8)	140 (12.0)
Age 15-17	442	0	393 (88.9)	49 (11.1)
State Total	4586	38 (0.8)	4,061 (89.0)	467 (10.2)

Deaths from child abuse occurred in the following 15 counties during 1978.

Allegheny	-	6	Lycoming	-	1
Bucks	-	2	McKean	-	1
Dauphin	-	2	Montgomery	-	1
Delaware	-	1	Northumberland	-	1
Lackawanna	-	1	Philadelphia	-	15
Lancaster	-	1	Somerset	-	1
Lebanon	-	1	Westmoreland	-	3
Luzerne	-	1			

H. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY - TABLES XVI, XVII & XVIII

As in 1976 and 1977, county Child Protective Service personnel frequently failed to provide data to the Department on custody actions during 1978. As seen on Table XVIII, data was missing on 13.8% of the substantiated reports involving protective custody. Tables XVI and XVII also reflect data "missing" from county personnel, however, the number of "missing" responses in the "unfounded" categories of these tables is attributed, in part, to those reports that were not received by the Department within 60 days. (There were 1,872 reports over the 60-day limit in 1978 which resulted in "missing" information on Tables XVI and XVII.)

TABLE XVI

STATUS BY EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY 1978

STATUS	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY TAKEN			
	TOTAL	YES	NO	MISSING
Founded	157	119 (75.8)	35 (22.3)	3 (1.9)
Indicated	4,429	581 (13.1)	3,767 (85.1)	81 (1.8)
Unfounded	9,498	190 (2.0)	7,336 (77.2)	1,972 (20.8)
TOTAL	14,084	890 (6.3)	11,138 (79.1)	2,056 (14.6)

Considering the above limitations, the following is information pertaining to protective custody for 1978:

A total of 1,575 children were subjects of custody actions on an emergency basis and/or in dispositional court hearings. This represents 11.2% of the total reports investigated and 34.3% of the total substantiated reports. Of the 1,575 children who were subjects of custody actions, 964 or 61.2% were found by the courts to be in need of continuing protective custody. Of the 964 children continued in protective custody, 685 or 71.0% were substantiated as abused under Act No. 124. Thus, of the total substantiated reports, 11.2% (514) resulted in the child continuing in protective custody.

It is important to note that 279 children, who were the subjects of abuse investigations, required continuing protective custody, but were not found to be abused under Act No. 124 (28.9% of those continued in custody).

There were 890 children (suspected of being abused) taken into custody on an emergency basis. Of this total, 610 (68.5%) children continued in protective custody after dispositional hearings by the courts. The persons taking emergency protective custody are categorized as follows:

Physician/Director of Medical Facility (up to 24 hours)	-	99	(11.2%)
Law Enforcement Officer/Court Official	-	105	(11.8%)
Protective Services Worker with a Court Order	-	428	(48.0%)
Missing	-	258	(29.0%)

County Child Protective Service personnel, within 24 hours of the taking of emergency custody, held conferences with the parents/caretakers of the subject children in 82% of all reports requiring such action.

A total of 514 children, who did not require emergency custody, were subjects of dispositional court hearings. Of this total, 354 (68.9%) children were found by the courts. to be in need of protective custody (this number includes substantiated and "unfounded" reports).

Looking at substantiated reports in which children were found to be in need of continued custody (Table XVIII), 121 (17.7%) were "founded" reports and 564 (82.3%) were "indicated" reports. Considering age, the percentage of children needing continued custody shows only a slight variation up to age 14. Of all the children needing continued custody, 10.5%(72) were ages 15 through 17.

Also of importance is the finding that, of all substantiated reports resulting in continued custody, 88.8% resulted in placement of the child outside of his/her home and 11.2% resulted in services provided to the child in his/her own home.

TABLE XVII

STATUS BY DISPOSITIONAL COURT ACTION
1978

STATUS	DISPOSITIONAL COURT ACTION TAKEN			
	TOTAL	YES	NO	MISSING
Founded	157	63 (40.1)	63 (40.1)	31 (19.7)
Indicated	4,429	364 (8.2)	3,775 (85.2)	290 (6.5)
Unfounded	9,498	87 (0.9)	7,262 (76.5)	2,149 (22.6)
TOTAL	14,084	514 (3.6)	11,100 (78.8)	2,470 (17.5)

TABLE XVIII

AGE BY CONTINUED CUSTODY
1978
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL REPORTS	CUSTODY CONTINUED		
		YES	NO	MISSING
Under Age 1	598	143 (23.9)	385 (64.3)	71 (11.9)
Age 1-4	1,146	177 (15.4)	812 (70.9)	157 (13.7)
Age 5-9	1,231	134 (10.9)	929 (75.5)	168 (13.6)
Age 10-14	1,168	159 (13.6)	832 (71.2)	177 (15.2)
Age 15-17	442	72 (16.3)	312 (70.6)	58 (13.1)
State Total	4,586	685 (14.9)	3,270 (71.3)	631 (13.8)

TABLE XIX

EXISTENCE OF PRIOR REPORT(S) IN STATEWIDE CENTRAL REGISTER BY COUNTY

1978

COUNTY	PRIOR REPORT(S) EXIST(S)		COUNTY	PRIOR REPORT(S) EXIST(S)	
	YES	NO		YES	NO
Adams	2 (4.2)	46 (95.8)	Lawrence	3 (5.3)	54 (94.7)
Allegheny	32 (2.3)	1354 (97.7)	Lebanon	4 (2.8)	138 (97.2)
Armstrong	3 (5.1)	56 (94.9)	Lehigh	15 (7.3)	191 (92.7)
Beaver	3 (2.1)	138 (97.9)	Luzerne	10 (3.3)	297 (96.7)
Bedford	0	25 (100.0)	Lycoming	3 (2.5)	119 (97.5)
Berks	17 (5.6)	287 (94.4)	McKean	3 (3.4)	84 (96.6)
Blair	5 (3.5)	138 (96.5)	Mercer	8 (5.2)	145 (94.8)
Bradford	3 (5.7)	50 (94.3)	Mifflin	2 (11.1)	16 (88.9)
Bucks	7 (2.7)	253 (97.3)	Monroe	8 (12.3)	57 (87.7)
Butler	10 (5.8)	162 (94.2)	Montgomery	8 (2.9)	265 (97.1)
Cambria	6 (4.1)	140 (95.9)	Montour	0	17 (100.0)
Cameron	0	8 (100.0)	Northampton	31 (14.3)	186 (85.7)
Carbon	4 (8.5)	43 (91.5)	Northumberland	2 (1.9)	102 (98.1)
Centre	7 (8.1)	79 (91.9)	Perry	5 (5.6)	85 (94.4)
Chester	16 (8.2)	180 (91.8)	Philadelphia	221 (4.1)	5,152 (95.9)
Clarion	3 (5.5)	52 (94.5)	Pike	0	4 (100.0)
Clearfield	2 (3.6)	54 (96.4)	Potter	0	14 (100.0)
Clinton	1 (2.6)	36 (97.4)	Schuylkill	14 (9.6)	132 (90.4)
Columbia	9 (10.6)	76 (89.4)	Snyder	0	12 (100.0)
Crawford	0	81 (100.0)	Somerset	0	49 (100.0)
Cumberland	6 (4.8)	118 (95.2)	Sullivan	0	10 (100.0)
Dauphin	28 (8.2)	314 (91.8)	Susquehanna	0	22 (100.0)
Delaware	18 (4.2)	414 (95.8)	Tioga	3 (9.4)	29 (90.6)
Elk	0	27 (100.0)	Union	1 (5.3)	18 (94.7)
Erie	11 (4.1)	258 (95.9)	Venango	2 (2.7)	71 (97.3)
Fayette	12 (3.3)	355 (96.7)	Warren	2 (2.8)	70 (97.2)
Forest	0	6 (100.0)	Washington	5 (2.4)	200 (97.6)
Franklin	3 (5.3)	54 (94.7)	Wayne	0	37 (100.0)
Fulton	1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)	Westmoreland	10 (2.8)	341 (97.2)
Greene	3 (6.3)	45 (93.8)	Wyoming	2 (6.1)	31 (93.9)
Huntingdon	0	32 (100.0)	York	7 (4.4)	153 (95.6)
Indiana	1 (2.6)	38 (97.4)			
Jefferson	2 (5.1)	37 (94.9)	STATE TOTAL	612 (4.3)	13,472 (95.7)
Juniata	2 (12.5)	14 (87.5)			
Lackawanna	5 (2.9)	170 (97.1)			
Lancaster	21 (8.7)	221 (91.3)			

I. REPEATED ABUSE - TABLES XIX AND XX

One purpose of Act No. 124, in establishing a Statewide Central Register of substantiated child abuse reports, is to detect the repeated abuse of children within and across county lines. With the signing of the law in November 1975, the Department was required to destroy all abuse reports received up until that time. Currently, approximately 11,500 substantiated reports of child abuse are on file in the Central Register. In keeping with Section 14 of Act No. 124, all new reports of suspected child abuse are subjected to a search of the Central Register to determine if a prior report(s) exists pertaining to the child, parent(s)/caretaker(s), perpetrator(s) or sibling(s).

During the first year of operation (1976), prior abuse, in families of children reported, was found to exist in 1.4% (88) of the total reports (6,415). In 1977 the percentage increased to 2.8% of all reports investigated (359 prior reports and 12,939 total reports) and in 1978 there were 612 prior reports or 4.3% of the 14,084 reports investigated.

The average number of prior reports per county for 1978 was 9.1 compared to an average of 5.4 reports per county in 1977. Based on figures for 1978, children between the ages of one and nine are the most likely to have been previously abused and/or in a family where prior abuse has occurred. (See Table XX.)

In an effort to monitor more closely the repeated abuse of children, the Department has established a policy to evaluate thoroughly, through the regional offices, those new reports of suspected child abuse which, upon searching the Central Register, are found to have three prior reports already on file.

TABLE XX

AGE BY EXISTENCE OF PRIOR REPORT(S) IN CENTRAL REGISTER
1978
(TOTALS REFLECT ALL REPORTS)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL REPORTS	PRIOR REPORT(S) EXIST(S)	
		YES	NO
Under Age 1	1,720	53 (3.1)	1,667 (96.9)
Age 1-4	3936	199 (5.1)	3737 (94.9)
Age 5-9	3926	199 (5.1)	3726 (94.9)
Age 10-14	3322	132 (4.0)	3190 (96.0)
Age 15-17	1,181	29 (2.5)	1,152 (97.5)
State Total	14,084	612 (4.3)	13,472 (95.7)

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE - CY47

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE - CY48

REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE
PURSUANT TO ACT 124, NOVEMBER 26, 1975

Any persons who in the course of their employment, occupation, or practice of their profession come into contact with children shall report or cause a report to be made when they have reason to believe, on the basis of their medical, professional or other training and experience, that a child coming before them in their professional or official capacity is an abused child.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MANDATED PERSONS: Within 48 hours after the oral report, send one copy of this report to the Child Protective Services Unit of the Child Welfare Agency where the child is located.

PLEASE NOTE INFORMATION ON REVERSE SIDE.

	TODAYS DATE	
1. NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, Initial)	BIRTHDATE	SEX ☐ M ☐ F
ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code)	COUNTY	
1A. PRESENT LOCATION IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE		
2. NATURAL/ADOPTIVE MOTHER (Last, First, Initial)	TELEPHONE NO.	
ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code)	COUNTY	
NATURAL/ADOPTIVE FATHER (Last, First, Initial)	TELEPHONE NO.	
ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code)	COUNTY	
3. OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE (Last, First, Initial)	RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	
ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code)	COUNTY	TELEPHONE NO.
4. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR (Last, First, Initial)	RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	
ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code)	COUNTY	TELEPHONE NO.

5. NATURE & EXTENT OF ALLEGED INSTANCES (NARRATIVE)

6. ACTIONS TAKEN OR ABOUT TO BE TAKEN

☐ NOTIFICATION OF CORONER
☐ X-RAYS
☐ PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ HOSPITALIZATION
☐ EMERGENCY CUSTODY TAKEN
☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

7. FAMILY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (Please check block if there is indication of prior abuse)

☐ NAME ____________________ SEX ______ AGE______
☐ NAME ____________________ SEX ______ AGE______
☐ NAME ____________________ SEX ______ AGE______
☐ NAME ____________________ SEX ______ AGE______
☐ NAME ____________________ SEX ______ AGE______
☐ NAME ____________________ SEX ______ AGE______

8. FOR USE BY PHYSICIANS ONLY (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NAME	DATE	HOSPITAL/OFFICE

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS:

____
SIGNATURE

9. MANDATED REPORTING SOURCE (OTHER THAN PHYSICIAN) (PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
COUNTY	SIGNATURE	DATE

10. NON-MANDATED REPORTING SOURCE

NAME	RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	ADDRESS (Street, City, State, Zip Code)	COUNTY	TELEPHONE NO.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
DATE ORAL REPORT RECEIVED	TIME ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	DAY

____
NAME OF WORKER RECEIVING CALL

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE "CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW", ACT 124, NOVEMBER 26, 1975.

SECTION 11 - Immunity From Liability

"Any person, hospital, institution, school facility, or agency participating in good faith in the making of a report or testifying in any proceeding arising out of an instance of suspected child abuse . . . shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise result by reason of such actions. . ."

SECTION 12 - Penalties for Failure to Report

"Any person or official required (mandated) by this Act to report a case of suspected child abuse who willfully fails to do so shall be guilty of a summary offense, except that for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree."

24 HOUR TOLL-FREE HOTLINE – 800-932-0313

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

1. List the name, birthdate (or appropriate age if birthdate is unknown), and check appropriate sex. List the permanent address, zip code and county of child. Also, list present location of child, i.e., hospital, shelter, foster home, friend, relative if different than permanent address.

2. List the name, address and telephone number of natural/adoptive parent(s). Complete this section if information is known, even if child is not living with natural/adoptive parent(s).

3. List person(s) responsible for child and with whom child lives, if information is different than that of natural/adoptive parent(s). Also indicate relationship to child, e.g., uncle, brother, parents, neighbor, etc. Indicate address and telephone number.

4. Indicate identifying information of person(s) allegedly responsible for the suspected abuse and/or neglect of child. Indicate relationship to child., e.g., baby-sitter, teacher, day care mother, foster parent, mother, parents' paramour/boyfriend.

5. Give a description of what actual injuries/neglect were sustained by the child. Include all reasons why child abuse is suspected, including how it occurred and any admissions of the act of abuse. Include any indications of prior abuse.

6. Check appropriate block(s) if applicable. Whenever any photographs or x-rays are taken, they along with any medical summaries shall be sent to the Child Protective Services of the Child Welfare Agency as soon as possible.

7. List the name, sex and age of each person in household under 18 years of age. Check block if there is any reason to believe that there has been an indications of prior abuse.

8. This section is for use by Physicians only. Please print. Give name and hospital if applicable and date. If not affiliated with any hospital, give address of office. Specify medical diagnosis and sign. In the case of a medical facility, the examining physician should complete this section and the person in charge of such facility or his designated agent shall complete Section 9.

9. For other mandated persons, please give name, title, agency, county and signature.

10. For CL and CPS, indicate the name of person calling, relationship to child, address and telephone number.

11. For ChildLine use only, indicate the date, time, and day the oral report was received from referral source and sign the form.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE
30 DAY REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS: Send two copies of this completed form to ChildLine & Abuse Registry, Department of Public Welfare, Lanco Lodge, 3rd Flr., P.O. Box 2675, Harrisburg, PA 17120, within 30 days of the receipt of an oral report of suspected abuse. Please type or print.

REGISTER NO.

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION (At Time of Alleged Incident)

A. DATE OF INCIDENT

DATE OF ORAL REPORT

B. NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, Initial)

BIRTHDATE

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code)

COUNTY

C. NATURAL/ADOPTIVE MOTHER (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

COUNTY

D. NATURAL/ADOPTIVE FATHER (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

COUNTY

E. OTHER PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code)

COUNTY

F. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code)

COUNTY

II. NATURE OF ALLEGED ABUSE/NEGLECT

A. TYPE OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

1. ☐ PHYSICAL INJURIES
   - ☐ BURNS/SCALDING
   - ☐ FRACTURES
   - ☐ SKULL FRACTURES
   - ☐ SUBDURAL HEMATOMA
   - ☐ BRUISES/WELTS/ECCHYMOSIS
   - ☐ LACERATIONS/CONTUSIONS/ABRASIONS
   - ☐ WOUNDS/PUNCTURES/BITES
   - ☐ BRAIN DAMAGE
   - ☐ POISONING
   - ☐ ASPHYXIATION/SUFFOCATION
   - ☐ INTERNAL INJURIES/HEMORRHAGE
   - ☐ DISMEMBERMENT
   - ☐ SPRAINS/DISLOCATIONS
   - ☐ DRUGS/ALCOHOL
   - ☐ DROWNING
   - ☐ OTHER ______________
2. ☐ MENTAL INJURIES (EXPLAIN) ______________
3. ☐ SEXUAL INJURIES
   - ☐ RAPE
   - ☐ STATUTORY RAPE
   - ☐ INCEST
   - ☐ INVOLUNTARY/VOLUNTARY DEVIATE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
   - ☐ INDECENT ASSAULT
   - ☐ PROMOTING PROSTITUTION
4. ☐ PHYSICAL NEGLECT
   - ☐ MALNUTRITION
   - ☐ FAILURE TO THRIVE
   - ☐ ABANDONMENT (Prolonged and/or Repeated)
   - ☐ EXPOSURE TO ELEMENTS
   - ☐ POISONING
   - ☐ OTHER ______________

B. EXTENT OF ALLEGED ABUSE/NEGLECT

1. DESCRIBE: ______________
2. DID CHILD DIE DUE TO ABUSE/NEGLECT ☐ YES ☐ NO

III. CASE STATUS

A. CHILD

1. Was Child Seen by C.P.S. Worker Within 24 Hours of Oral Report. ☐ YES ☐ NO

(Continued on Reverse Side) CY 48 - 12-77

2. Was Emergency Protective Custody (Up to 72 Hours) Taken. ☐ YES ☐ NO

a. By Whom:

☐ Physician/Director of Medical Facility (Up to 24 Hours)
☐ Law Enforcement Officer/Court Official
☐ Protective Services Worker With a Court Order

b. Did the C.P.S. Hold a Conference With the Caretaker(s) Within 48 Hours of Taking Custody. ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Was Non-Emergency (Dispositional) Court Action Taken? (Including Voluntary Agreement with Court Order) ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Did Continued Custody (Indefinite Period) Occur as a Result of Either Emergency Protective Custody (A-2) or Non-Emergency (Dispositional) Court Action (A-3) ☐ YES ☐ NO

(If Yes, Answer 4-a)

a. Court Order Resulted In:

☐ Placement of Child
☐ Services to Child in Own Home

B. PERPETRATOR

1. Were Criminal Charges Initiated by Anyone Against the Perpetrator? ☐ YES ☐ NO

C. STATUS OF EVALUATION

1. ☐ FOUNDED (Court Finding) Per Protective Service Regulations - Section(s) ____

2. ☐ Indicated (If Checked, Answer a. or b.)

☐ a. Perpetrator Admitted to Serious Abuse

☐ b. C.P.S. Investigation & Available Medical Evidence Determined That Substantial Evidence of Alleged Abuse Exists. (If Checked, Answer 2b - (1) Below)

1. Source of Medical Evidence (Do Not List Name) ____ (Title)

c. Per Protective Service Regulations - Section(s) ____

3. ☐ UNFOUNDED

a. Allegations Not Substantiated Per Protective Service Regulations - Section(s) ____

D. Explanation of the Basis for the Status Determined

Explanation of the Basis for the Status Determined - Narrative (Do not use names of persons involved. Relationships i.e. mother, father, child, perpetrator, etc., may be used.)

E. COUNTY

DATE FORM COMPLETED

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES SUPERVISOR

IV. CHILDLINE USE ONLY

TABLE	CODES	
A.	1.	2.
B.	1.	
C.	1.	
D.	1. DAYS	
E.	1.	

APPENDIX B

DIRECTORY OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES
DIRECTORY OF COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES

CENTRAL REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Child Welfare Services
No. 2 Kline Village
25th & Market Sts.
Harrisburg, PA 17104
717-787-7066

NORTHEAST REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Children and Youth Services
100 Lackawanna Ave.
Scranton, PA 18501
717-961-4376

SOUTHEAST REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Child Welfare Division - Room 502
1400 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
215-238-6171

WESTERN REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Child Welfare Division - Room 701
300 Liberty Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-565-5237

COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

ADAMS COUNTY
Adams County Children and Youth Services
123 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-334-6781

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Allegheny County Children & Youth Services
14 Wood Street
West Penn Building
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-355-5701 or 323-2200

ARMSTRONG COUNTY
Children and Youth Services of Armstrong Co.
200 Oak Ave.
Kittanning, PA 16201
412-548-4600

BEAVER COUNTY
Children and Youth Services of Beaver Co.
1002 3rd St.
Beaver, PA 15009
412-775-4510

BEDFORD COUNTY
Bedford County Children and Youth
Courthouse Annex
South Juliana Street
P.O. Box 143
Bedford, PA 15522
814-623-1148

BERKS COUNTY
Berks County Children & Youth Services
Twelfth Floor, Courthouse
Reading, PA 19601
215-372-8961

BLAIR COUNTY
Blair County Children & Youth Services
411 Allegheny Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648
814-695-5541

BRADFORD COUNTY
Bradford County Children & Youth Services
R.D. No. 1
Box 166-A
Towanda, PA 18848
717-265-2154

BUCKS COUNTY
Bucks County Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency
Neshaminy Manor Center
Doylestown, PA 17801
215-343-2800 or 968-5871

BUTLER COUNTY
Butler County Children & Youth Agency
133 E. Cunningham Ave.
Butler, PA 16001
412-285-4731

CAMBRIA COUNTY
Cambria County Children & Youth Services
121 N. Julian St.
Ebensburg, PA 15931
814-472-5860

CAMERON COUNTY
Children & Youth Services of Cameron Co.
Courthouse
Emporium, PA 15834
814-486-3265

CARBON COUNTY
Children & Youth Services of Carbon Co.
39-41 Broadway
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229
717-325-3685

CENTRE COUNTY
Centre County Children's Services
116 South Allegheny St.
4th Floor, Temple Court
Bellefonte, PA 16823
814-355-7555

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester County Children & Youth Services
14 East Biddle Street
West Chester, PA 19380
215-431-6110

CLARION COUNTY
Clarion County Children & Youth Services
413 Wood Street
Clarion, PA 16214
814-226-9280

CLEARFIELD COUNTY
Clearfield Co. Children & Youth Services
215 East Locust Street
Clearfield, PA 16830
814-765-1541

CLINTON COUNTY
Clinton Co. Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency
Courthouse
Lock Haven, PA 17745
717-748-8059

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Columbia Co. Children & Youth Services
Children and Youth Building
591 W. Main St.
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
717-784-1991

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Crawford County Child Welfare Serv.
776 Park Avenue
Meadville, PA 16335
814-724-8380

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Cumberland Co. Children's Services
50 West High Street
Carlisle, PA 17013
717-243-2020

DAUPHIN COUNTY
Dauphin Co. Soc. Serv. for Children & Youth
17 S. 2nd St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
717-255-2870

DELAWARE COUNTY
Children & Youth Serv. of Delaware County
Front and Orange Sts.
Media, PA 19063
215-891-2501 or 891-2507

ELK COUNTY
Elk Co. Children and Youth Agency
Courthouse
Box 78
Ridgway, PA 15853
814-776-1161

ERIE COUNTY
Children's Services of Erie County
606 W. Second St.
Erie, PA 16507
814-459-1341

FAYETTE COUNTY
Fayette Co. Children and Youth Services
11 E. Penn St.
Uniontown, PA 15401
412-438-7530

FOREST COUNTY
Children's Services of Forest County
Courthouse, Elm St.
Tionesta, PA 16353
814-755-4522

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Franklin County Children & Youth Service
191 Franklin Farm Lane
Chambersburg, PA 17201
717-263-1900

FULTON COUNTY
Fulton County Services for Children
Courthouse Annex No. 1
McConnellsburg, PA 17233
717-485-3553

GREENE COUNTY
Children & Youth Serv. of Greene Co.
404 County Office Building
Waynesburg, PA 15370
412-852-1171, Ext. 217

HUNTINGDON COUNTY
Huntingdon Co. Children's Services
Courthouse Annex
205 Penn Street
Huntingdon, PA 16652
814-643-3270 or 814-643-4231

INDIANA COUNTY
Indiana County Child Welfare Services
Courthouse, 3rd Floor
Indiana, PA 15701
412-465-2551 Ext. 292

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Jefferson Co. Child Welfare Services
Jefferson Co. Service Center
R.D. No. 5
Brookville, PA 15825
814-849-3696

JUNIATA COUNTY
Juniata Co. Children & Youth Soc. Serv.
Courthouse Annex
Mifflintown, PA 17059
717-436-8991, Ext. 224

LACKAWANNA COUNTY
Lackawanna Co. Bur. of Institutional Mgt.
Lackawanna County Office Building
200 Adams Ave.
Scranton, PA 18503
717-961-6781

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster Co. Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency
900 E. King Street
Lancaster, PA 17602
717-299-7925

LAWRENCE COUNTY
Lawrence County Children's Services
417 Court St.
New Castle, PA 16101
412-658-2558

LEBANON COUNTY
Lebanon Co. Children & Youth Services
Room 401, Municipal Building
8th & Oak Sts.
Lebanon, PA 17042
717-273-8134

LEHIGH COUNTY
Lehigh Co. Office of Children & Youth Serv.
Courthouse Annex
523 Hamilton St.
Allentown, PA 18101
215-820-3064

LUZERNE COUNTY
Luzerne Co. Children & Youth Services
54 W. Union Street
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
717-822-4151 or 826-2258

LYCOMING COUNTY
Lycoming Co. Department of Children & Youth
48 W. Third St.
Williamsport, PA 17701
717-323-9811, Ext. 2405

McKEAN COUNTY
McKean County Children & Youth Serv.
Courthouse
Smethport, PA 16749
814-887-5571, Ext. 32

MERCER COUNTY
Mercer Co. Children & Youth Services
Northwest PA Bank & Trust Bldg.
North Diamond St.
P.O. Box 112
Mercer, PA 16137
412-662-3800 or 622-2703

MIFFLIN COUNTY
Mifflin Co. Child Welfare Services
18-32 Juniata St.
Lewistown, PA 17044
717-248-3994

MONROE COUNTY
Children's Bureau of Monroe County
408 Main Street
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
717-421-5341

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery Co. Children & Youth Serv.
1 Montgomery Plaza, 2nd Floor
Norristown, PA 19401
215-275-0400

MONTOUR COUNTY
Montour Co. Children and Youth Serv.
Courthouse
Danville, PA 17821
717-275-1827

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Children & Youth Div. of Northampton Co.
Dept. of Human Services
Northampton County Government Center
7th & Washington Sts.
Easton, PA 18042
215-258-5321

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
Northumberland Co. Children & Youth Serv.
150 N. 3rd St.
Sunbury, PA 17801
717-286-7721, Ext. 26

PERRY COUNTY
Perry Co. Children and Youth Services
Courthouse, Box 123
New Bloomfield, PA 17068
717-582-2131

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PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia Co. Children & Youth Agency
City Hall Annex, Room 900
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215-686-6000

Philadelphia Co. Children & Youth Agency
Div. of Family & Child Welfare Serv.
Room 801, City Hall Annex
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215-686-6037

PIKE COUNTY
Pike County Children & Youth Services
410 Broad St., Courthouse Annex No. 1
Milford, PA 18337
717-296-6332

POTTER COUNTY
Potter Co. Children & Youth Services
Courthouse
112 Main St.
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-8670

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY
Schuylkill Co. Children & Youth Serv.
118 E. Norwegian St.
Pottsville, PA 17901
717-628-5635 or 462-3972

SNYDER COUNTY
Snyder Co. Children & Youth Services
Courthouse, P.O. Box 423
Middleburg, PA 17842
717-837-0691

SOMERSET COUNTY
Children & Youth Serv. of Somerset Co.
134 North Center Ave., Klatzkin Bldg.
P.O. Box 294
Somerset, PA 15501
814-445-8989

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Sullivan Co. Soc. Serv. Agency for
Children and Youth
132 W. Main St.
P.O. Box 71
Dushore, PA 18614
717-928-8108

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
Susquehanna Co. Serv. for Children & Youth
Legion Hall
Montrose, PA 18801
717-278-3387

TIOGA COUNTY
Agency for Children & Youth of Tioga Co.
118 Main St.
Wellsboro, PA 16901
717-724-1906

UNION COUNTY
Union Co. Children and Youth Services
Courthouse
South Second St.
Lewisburg, PA 17837
717-524-4461, Ext. 30 or 41

VENANGO COUNTY
Venango Co. Children & Youth Services
P.O. Box 231
Franklin, PA 16323
814-437-6814

WARREN COUNTY
Children's Services of Warren County
Courthouse
Warren, PA 16365
814-723-7550, Ext. 63

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency of
Washington County
Jefferson Ct. Plaza
Washington, PA 15301
412-222-6220

WAYNE COUNTY
Wayne County Children & Youth Serv.
Courthouse Annex
Court Street
Honesdale, PA 18431
717-253-5972 or 253-5970

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Westmoreland Co. Children's Bureau
303 Courthouse Square, 3rd Floor
Greensburg, PA 15601
412-834-2191, Ext. 220

WYOMING COUNTY
Wyoming Co. Children & Youth Serv.
R.D. No. 4
P.O. Box 490
Tunkhannock, PA 18657
717-836-5171

YORK COUNTY
Children's Services of York County
108 Pleasant Acres Road
R.D. No. 7
York, PA 17402
717-755-1911

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APPENDIX C

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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KALISCH, BEATRICE J. *Child Abuse and Neglect.* Connecticut: Greenwood Press, Inc., 1978. (annotated bibliography)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNICATION CENTER, Parklawn Building, Room 15005, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland. (various pamphlets and reports)

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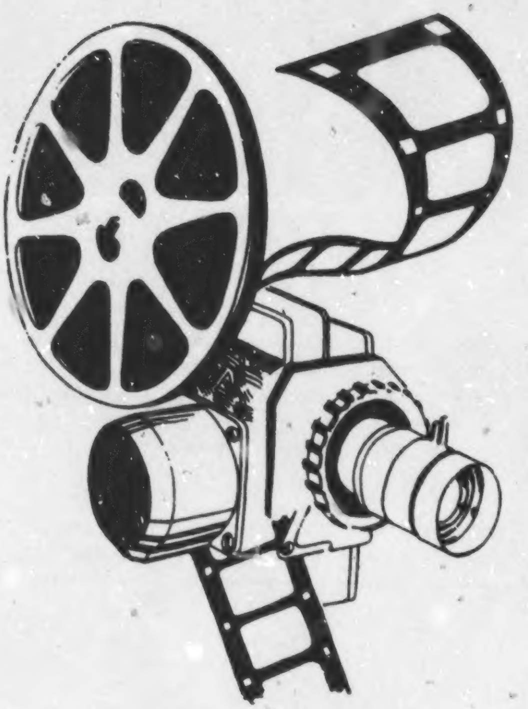

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

CHILD ABUSE FILMS

BARB: BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE Color 1978

This film is designed to enhance its public awareness value. Barb's thoughts and feelings as an abuser are included, as well as additional case histories of other actual abusers. The audience will gain vivid insights into the dynamics of abuse as they become involved with the lives of those who appear on the screen. They also will see clear demonstrations of how the courts and social service agencies can provide a supportive network for the abusive family. 28 min.

BATTERED CHILD, THE B&W 1969

A documentary study of child abuse based on the book of the same name by Drs. C. Henry Kempe and Roy E. Helfer. These doctors head a team consisting of psychiatrists, pediatricians and social workers at the University of Colorado Medical Center who study the causes of physical child abuse and treat children who are affected emotionally by having been abused either physically or mentally. The theme of the film centers on the premise that mental illness evidenced by parents who abused children is as real as the consequent suffering of the children. Therefore, these parents may need psychiatric therapy rather than penal action. 58 minutes

CHAIN TO BE BROKEN, A Color 1978

This is an exciting new film dealing with solutions and alternatives to the child abuse problem, explored by film and television star, Arte Johnson. Every community has resources to solve the child abuse puzzle. Knowing how to fit the puzzle pieces together is the key. This film highlights Parents Anonymous, a working solution for parents with abuse problems. A crisis house is presented to give insight to those who work with and for troubled families. 28 min.

CHILD ABUSE: CRADLE OF VIOLENCE Color 1977

This is a powerful documentary. The message is told by the quiet recollections of self-controlled mothers and fathers who recall with a new-found positive emotion what it was like to abuse their children. They're not actors, but parents who relate their true stories of the problems that led to their abuse, how they got help, and what they're like now. They continually suggest alternatives to violent behavior with children. 20 minutes.

CRY OF PAIN, A Color 1978

Candid interviews with abusive parents reveal that they are ordinary people from all walks of life who are re-enacting their own tragic childhoods. They are people who need and want help. This film explores a problem that our society must face, and suggests affirmative action for caring communities. 15 minutes

FRAGILE, HANDLE WITH CARE Color 1975

Narrated by Bill Cosby, this film's message is that one of every ten families is involved at some time with child abuse. Several incidents of child abuse are portrayed, depicting parents who step over the line between discipline and child abuse, and whose children bear the brunt of their loss or lack of self control. Protective Services help through temporary shelter, foster homes, hotlines and counseling aid in the breaking of the cycle of child abuse and attempt to preserve the family. 33 minutes

INCEST: THE VICTIM NOBODY BELIEVES **Color** **1978**

This is one of the first films to openly discuss the issue of sexual abuse. It also points out the impact a childhood incestuous experience can have on a victim's entire life. In a candid discussion, three young women openly discuss what it's like to be a child caught in a web of fear, confusion, isolation and guilt. This is an excellent tool to heighten the awareness of the public and social service professionals who must deal with this problem. 23 minutes

INTERVIEWING THE CHILD ABUSE VICTIM **Color** **1978**

Through a series of actual interviews of child abuse victims, different techniques are observed. The viewer is encouraged to form his own judgments about the effectiveness of each individual interview, since they are all spontaneous and unrehearsed. Anyone who will ever have occasion to interview a child abuse victim will benefit from this perceptive training film. 27 minutes

LAST TABOO, THE **Color** **1978**

With enormous emotional impact, the stories of six childhood sexual abuse victims interweave to form a compelling documentary. The audience will appreciate the trauma that often is associated with such early incidents, and will become more aware of the need for programs that can help both victim and abuser. It is invaluable for training and for public awareness under properly controlled conditions. 28 minutes

TOGETHER ON MAIN STREET **Color** **1978**

Narrated by Bill Bixby, this film tells the true stories of two parents who physically abused their children. Betty, portrayed by Maureen Kennedy, tells of her search for help, of not getting it, and what happened to her and her children. Rob, the real parent, tells his own story about his search for help, of getting it, and what can happen if communities have adequate knowledge, services and a sense of commitment. 14 minutes

WAR OF THE EGGS, THE **Color** **1976**

This film deals with child abuse and focuses on the reactions of abusing parents. Following a quarrel between the couple, the wife badly injures their two-year-old son. While the child undergoes emergency surgery, a hospital psychiatrist tries to help. Under his gentle questioning, the couple's denials and defenses begin to crumble, and they are brought face to face with their basic problem - self-hatred. Painfully, husband and wife open up to each other and accept responsibility for what they have done and turn for help. 27 minutes

WHOSE CHILD IS THIS? **Color** **1978**

This film is set in an elementary school where the teacher suspects one of her pupils is suffering from child abuse. It explains the approach and the procedures of trying to rectify the situation. 28 minutes

These films dealing with child abuse are available (at a charge of $3.00 per reel to cover mailing costs) from the address below:

Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare
Bureau of Public Education
Audio Visual Section
Room B-09, Health and Welfare Building
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Phone: (717) 787-6554

PUBLIC AWARENESS MATERIALS AVAILABLE

These materials are available from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare for your individual information or in quantities for education and campaign purposes.

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CHILD ABUSE - A booklet describing the aspects of abuse, some signs to look for, some ways people can be helped, and places to get help or to report your concerns.

CHILD ABUSE PRIMER - This gives a historical perspective of abuse from the 1800s leading up to the development of Pennsylvania's Law.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT - Proceedings from a workshop on the management of child abuse cases among the legal, medical, and social work professions. (1977)

CHILD ABUSE MODEL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES - Guidelines for establishing and coordinating multi-disciplinary teams in Pennsylvania (1977).

HOW TO ORGANIZE A COMMUNITY PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN - A manual with some basic suggestions for professional, civic, and educational groups in establishing a publicity campaign on child abuse awareness.

ANNUAL CHILD ABUSE REPORT – Additional copies of this annual report on child abuse, as well as a limited number of the 1977 Report, are available.

CHILDLINE TELEPHONE STICKERS – Green and white peel-off stickers, 3½ x 1 inch, for placement on or near telephones.

BOOKMARKS - 8½ x 2 inch wide heavy stick illustrated markers printed with CHILDLINE information are available in five different colors. The message on the bookmarks is "The world is poorer when a child is neglected or abused".

YOU MUST HELP - This brochure is specifically geared to persons in those professional which are mandated by the Pennsylvania Child Abuse Law to report any incident of abuse and neglect.

IT ISN'T EASY BEING A PARENT - Directed towards parents, this pamphlet explains what help is available in Pennsylvania for parents who feel they need assistance in order to avoid abusing their children.

FOCUS ON FILMS – A list of child abuse films available for public use through the Department's film library. (See next page for a list and brief description of the films.)

ENVELOPE STUFFER CARD - A 3½ x 7 card in English and Spanish giving information on where to report suspected child abuse.

ACT 124 (CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT) and its accompanying regulations details the entire law which was enacted in November 1975. Copies of both are available.

POSTERS - Two posters entitled "Whats Wrong?" and "Who Would Hurt a Little Child."

FOR SAMPLE COPIES, WRITE

Child Abuse Prevention Campaign
Bureau of Public Education
Department of Public Welfare
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, PA 17120

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE • COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA •

The right to *affection, love and understanding.*

The right to *adequate nutrition and medical care.*

The right to *free education.*

The right to *full opportunity for play and recreation.*

The right to *a name and nationality.*

The right to *special care, if handicapped.*

The right to *be among the first to receive relief in times of disaster.*

The right to *be a useful member of society and to develop individual abilities.*

The right to *be brought up in a spirit of peace and universal brotherhood.*

The right to *enjoy these rights, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national or social origin.*

—U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child

1979 International Year of the Child

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